

SOCIALDESIGNPRACTICE SLUMS

Josh Dannenberg
Noel Murphy
Quilian Riano
Dan Spiegel
Ryan Wampler
Julia Watson

DATA COLLECTION / Blog, Google, etc.

Upon starting research for this project, the group quickly realized the immensity of data that exists on the topic of slums. So from the outset we decided that it was necessary to devise a method for gathering and sorting our data in such a way that it was visible to everyone involved at all times. This was critical not only for the purpose of informational transparency, but also so that we were all aware of the entire body of research at any given time.

We collected our data from a wide variety of source, including published texts, journals, organizational reports, and extensive online research on cities, governments, NGOs and organizations of all scales. In the end, we chose three main methods of documenting and sorting this data, including a public internet blog (SOCIALDESIGNPRACTICEBlog), a set of shared online documents (GoogleDocs) and a dynamic online global map (GoogleMaps). All three methods were linked to each other, so if a team member or visitor logged into the blog, they could easily access the GoogleDocs or the GoogleMap and vice versa.

It was important to the group that all of the documents be public and visible on the internet. While almost all of our research was gathered from publicly available sources, we felt it was important for all of our data and its organization to be “open source”, meaning that there is no proprietary rights or control over the information and its usage. Many organizations working on or within slums share this view, since almost all of their work, even if it is specific to a local community, might be able to benefit another group somewhere else. Indeed, the issue of slum-based work is not an opportunity for individual profiteering, but a global crisis of humanity that must be addressed through networking and mutual assistance.

social design practice blog

<http://socialdesign.wordpress.com>

According to wikipedia.com, a blog is a website where entries are written in chronological order and commonly displayed in reverse chronological order. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs.

Our project’s blog proved to be an invaluable resource for collecting and sharing information. It was especially useful for the group, as we frequently were forced to test and revise our overall position, with specific to how architects might formulate a practice addressing the issue of slums. The blog allowed us to collect links to other websites, links to shared documents, interesting images, and most importantly the texts pertaining to our research. Text entries ranged from quotes, thoughts, messages and short essays. All of this information later helped us design a method for standardizing the data into a coherent and comparable format, and it also made it easy to share the data.

google docs

<http://docs.google.com> (various URLs, see blog)

Unlike the blog, which uses a journal-style entry format, where entries are successive rather than revisionary, we used a set of collaborative online documents that could be used for making running lists of pertinent information and proposing group writings. The three documents we used are linked from the blog, including: Proposal Statement, Individuals and Organizations and Issues of Profitability.

google docs

<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF8&hl=en&msa=0&msid=109133101514634127200.00043fcb735cd80af9032>

In addition to the data stored on the blog and in GoogleDocs, we used a collaborative map to note the locations of key case-study slums and organizations involved in their infrastructural revitalization. The map is also linked from the blog and can be visited by the public.

The screenshot shows a WordPress-style blog layout for 'SOCIALDESIGNPRACTICE.BLOG'. The main content area features three entries:

- case studies**: A list of case studies including Havana & Lima, Zyre & Philippines, Kibera & Thailand, Mexico City & Dhaka City, Rio de Janeiro & Darava (Mumbai), and Newark & Soweto (Johannesburg).
- Local:Global Organizations**: An entry dated November 25, 2007, discussing the rising urban population and the need for organized action. It includes a world map with red location pins.
- Proposal for Moving our Research Forward**: An entry dated November 7, 2007, discussing the need for a provocation rather than conclusive instructions for practice.

The right sidebar contains several widgets:

- CATEGORIES**: Lists categories like Individuals (8), Links of interest (3), Organizations (11), Profiles (1), Research Structure (6), and Slums (2).
- ARCHIVES**: Lists dates like November 2007 and October 2007.
- BLOGROLL**: Lists links to other documents like 'Global: Local Networks', 'GOOGLE DOC: INDIVIDUALS & ORGANIZATIONS', 'GOOGLE DOC: ISSUES OF PROFITABILITY', and 'GOOGLE DOC: PROPOSAL STATEMENT'.
- ABOUT**: A text block describing the blog as a collective research project and a world map with a 'Contact' link below it.

text, hyperlinks and images, all pertaining to our research on slums. the blog is an open source document and its information can be used or referenced by anyone on the internet. **blog**

Slum
21 views - Public
6 Collaborators
Created by Ryan on Nov 25
Last Updated by Julia 3 hours ago

-  [Zeyrek, Istanbul, Turkey](#)
-  [Dhaka City](#)
-  [Dharavi, Mumbai](#)
-  [Lima](#)
-  [Havana](#)
-  [Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya](#)
-  [Klong Toey, Bangkok, Thailand](#)
-  [Mexico City](#)
-  [Rio de Janeiro](#)
-  [Soweto, Johannesburg](#)
-  [Manila](#)
-  [Newark, NJ](#)



google maps
in this view, each flag represents one of the twelve case-study slums we explored in detail through text and information charts. clicking on a flag reveals some data about the slum, and future flags will be added as the project grows.

purpose of the chart

The nature of slum settlements varies widely between cultures and contexts. Substantial differences are observable at the global, national, and local scale. Slums are generally characterized by substandard housing and access to basic services, overcrowding, insecure tenure, and social exclusion. Further, slums are typically not recognized and addressed by public authorities as an integral or equal part of the formal city. It is difficult to understand the diversity that exists between slums and in particular methods and strategies for working in this context. A wide range of individual, organizations, and institutions – from global to local – are active addressing the future of slum settlements. The following matrix provides a new framework for organizing this complexity in a legible and action-oriented way. In providing a structure to organize a whole spectrum of slum types, the matrix highlights the multi-dimensional nature of slum work: Bodies of Action, Finance, and Working.

slum types

stable / in flux

Slums settlements are by nature informal and adaptive entities. Despite this vital quality, particular slums have matured to a point of organization stability with cohesive internal social, political, and spatial structures. Settlements which are ‘In Flux’ exhibit a higher degree of unpredictably produced by continual population growth, shrinkage, land threats, or shifting demographics.

redevelopment / integration

Interventions in slum settlements take a variety of forms. At a general level, interventions can be classified using two paradigms. Redevelopment removes existing physical structures from a slum site in order to implement an alternative development model. Integration maintains a settlement’s internal physical structure as a basis for upgrades and selective interventions.

body of action

local / global

Thousands of organizations and institutions are active in addressing the presence and anticipated growth of slum settlements throughout the world. These bodies of action operate at a range of scales, from global to local. The strongest strategies for action typically emerge from inter-scalar (and interdisciplinary) collaborations.

government / private

The complexion of organizations and institutions directing their attention to slum settlements varies widely. Government bodies function ideally to serve the public good and rights of slum residents. Additionally, many private organizations – ranging from NGOs to private development companies – are active participants within this context. A growing number of projects and initiatives involve collaborations between government and non-government entities.

finance

aid / Investment

Many factors motivate financial commitments in support of slum settlements. One paradigm of financial support is Aid. Aid funds are typically one-way contributions in service to basic social welfare and human needs. Investment is motivated by at longer-term financial returns that may grow from an initial financial contribution. Although many financial contributions are service-oriented, there is a growing market for profit-oriented investment.

infrastructure / housing

A broad spectrum of projects are implemented in slum communities. Two basic types, Infrastructure and Housing, account for the majority of physical construction. Due to scale and expertise, the cost of Infrastructure projects typically exceed the cost of Housing by a wide margin. As most settlements lack typical urban amenities, many infrastructure projects (roads, water, transit) are designed for a second use as public spaces for the community.

working

advocacy / implementation

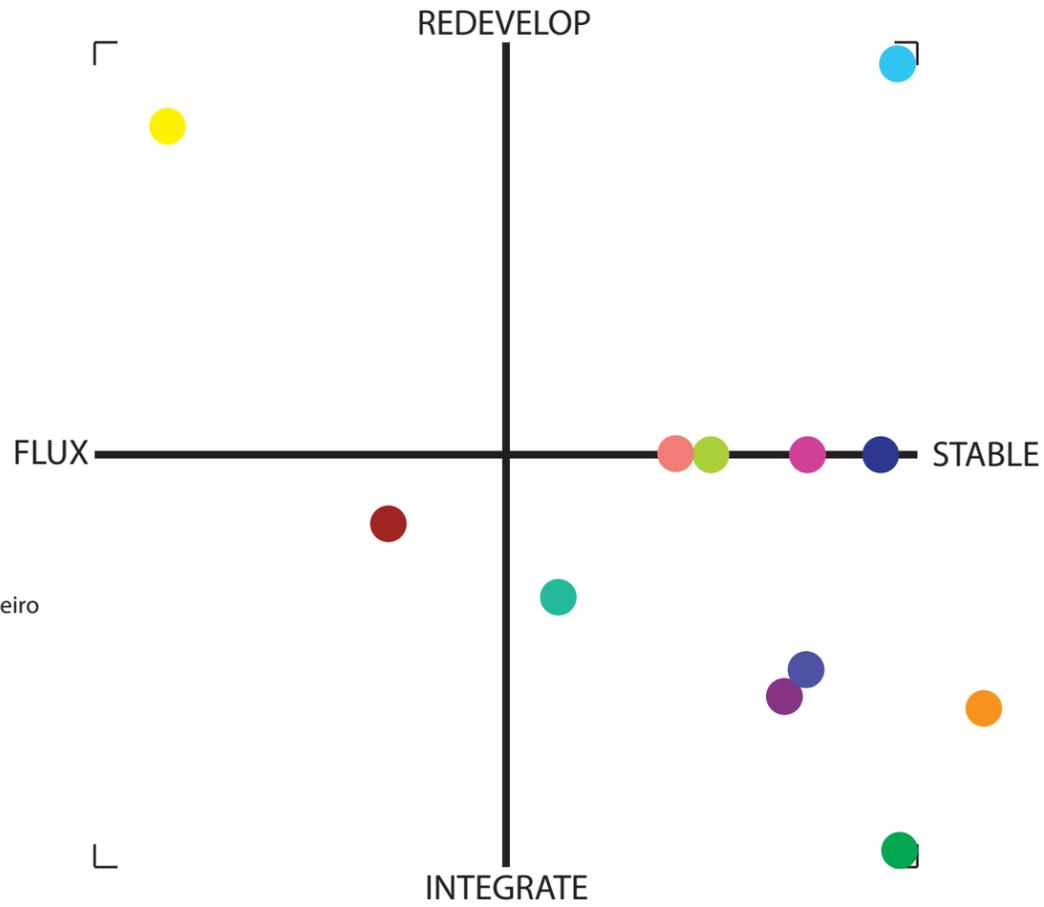
There are multiple points of entry and planes of action for architects interested in working in the context of slum settlements. Different organizations and individuals serve a unique role in addressing the situation of slum. Certain entities are prominent as advocates - articulating and provoking certain positions, initiatives, or individual projects. Other entities focus on direct execution and implementation.

individual / organization

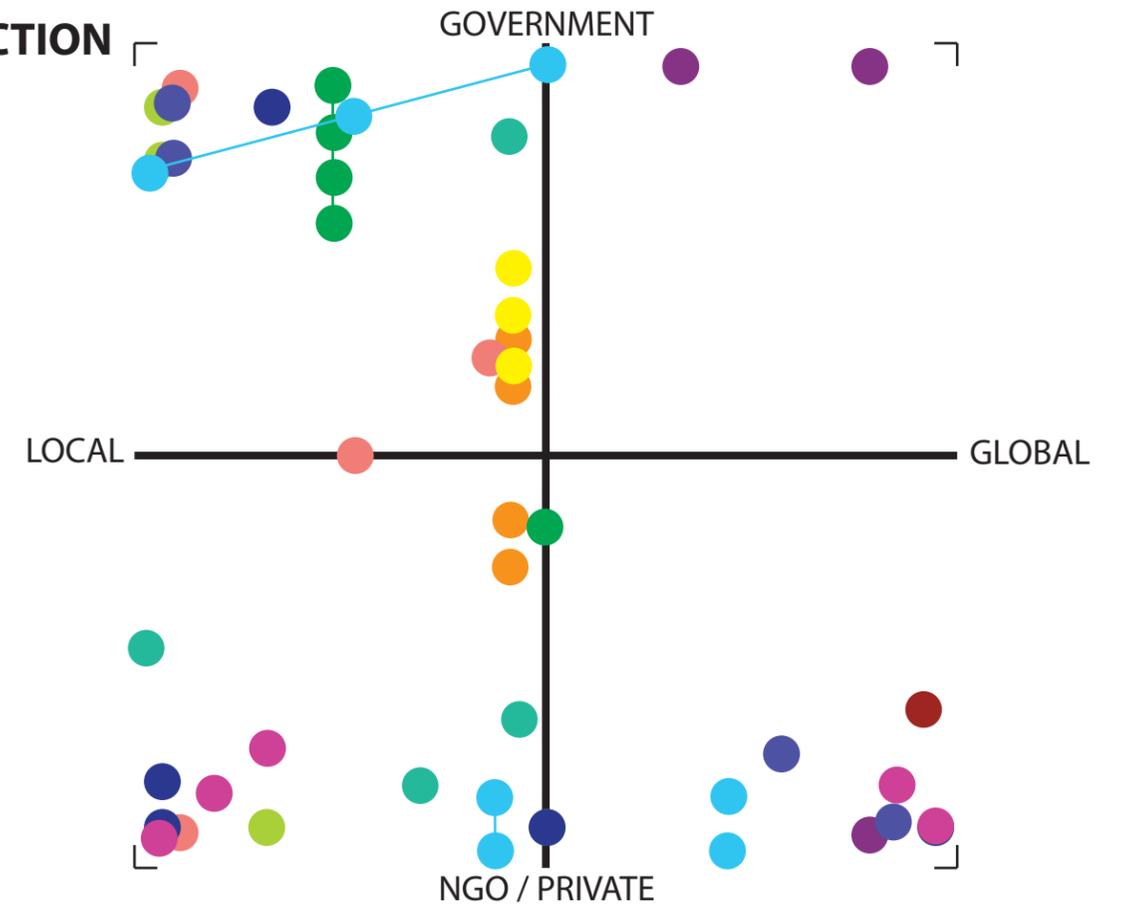
A range of individuals and various-sized organizations focus all or part of their work on slum settlements. Individual actors make critical contributions to this work as do larger collective bodies and organizations – productive work in this context often relies on collaborative efforts.

SLUM TYPES

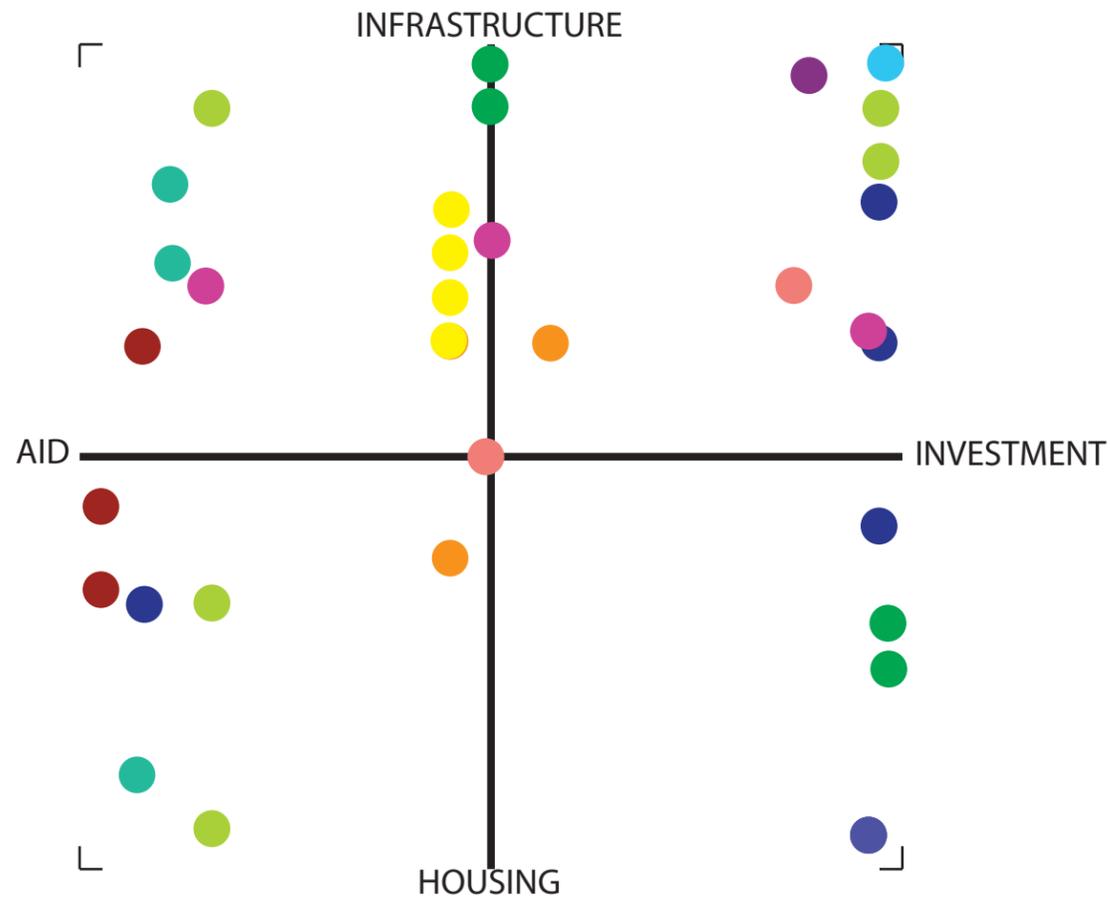
- Dharavi, Mumbai
INDIA
- Dhaka City
BANGLADESH
- Klong Toey, Bangkok
THAILAND
- Payatas, Metro Manila
PHILIPPINES
- Zeyrek, Istanbul
TURKEY
- Kibera, Nairobi
KENYA
- SoWeTo, Johannesburg
SOUTH AFRICA
- Fernão Cardim, Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL
- Quito
ECUADOR
- Mexico City
MEXICO
- Havana
CUBA
- Newark, New Jersey
UNITED STATES



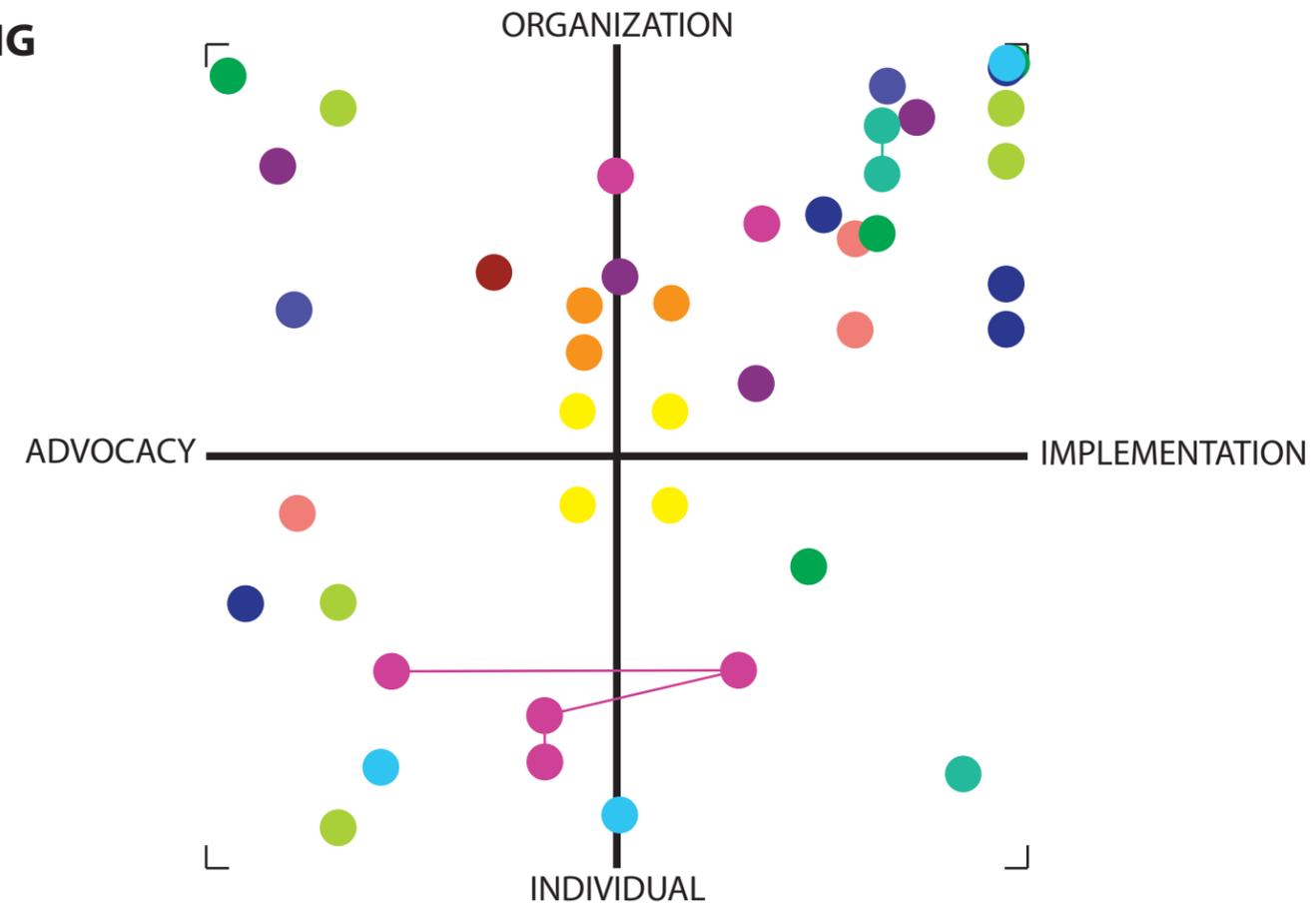
BODY OF ACTION



FINANCE

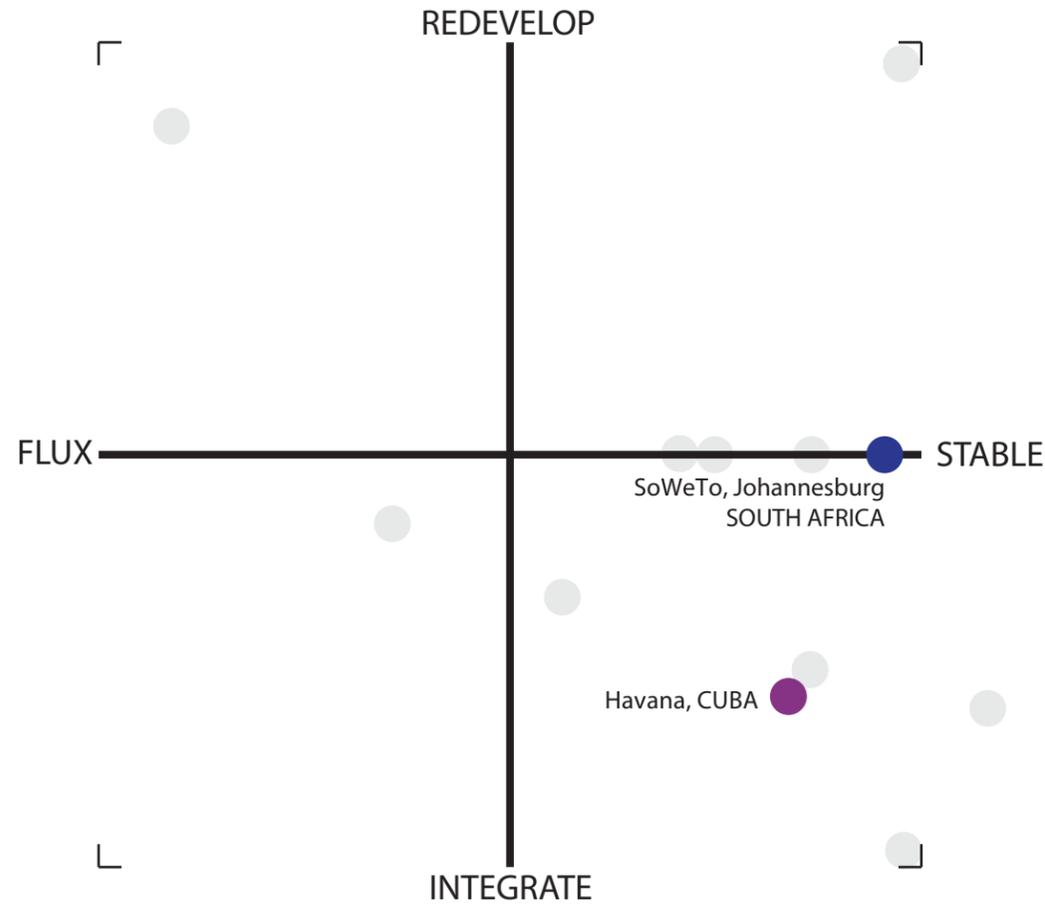


WORKING

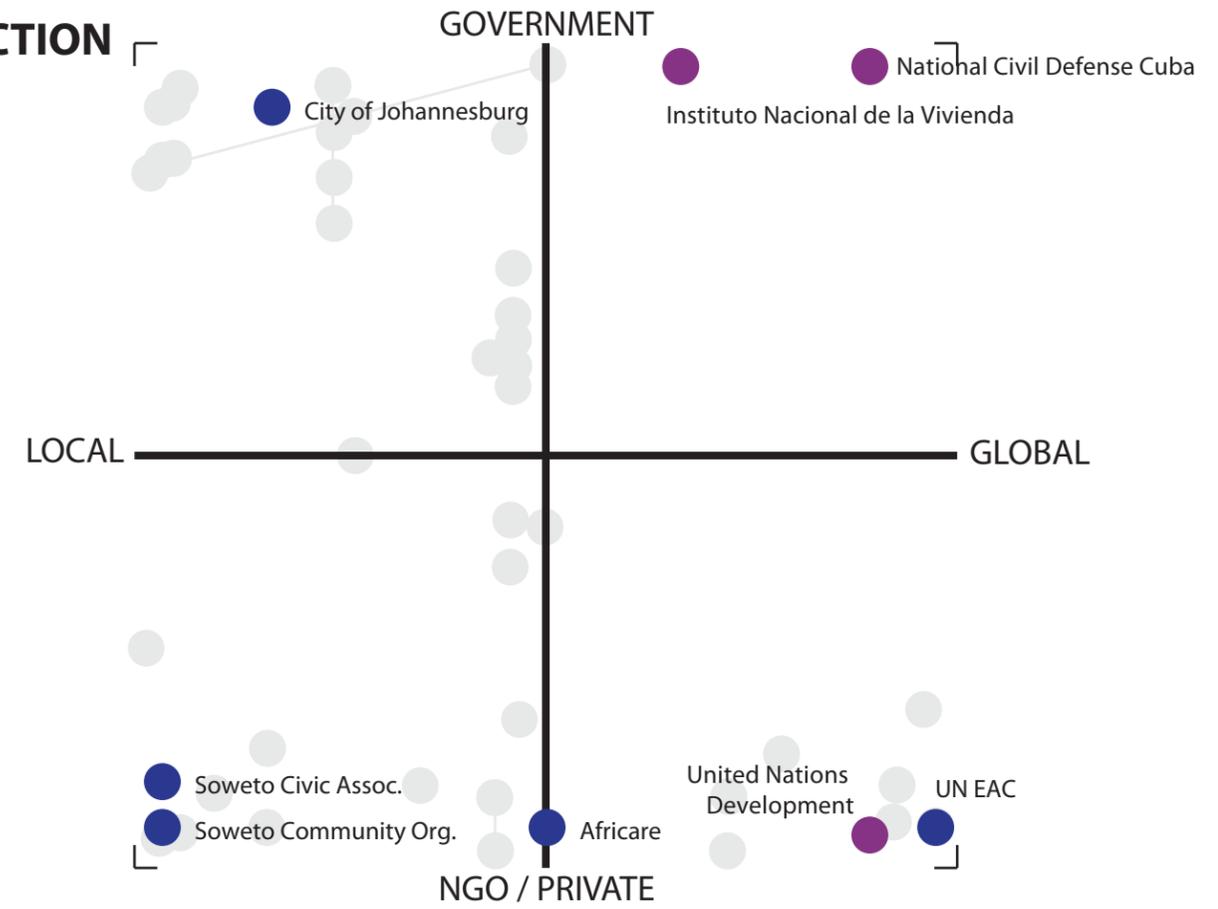


SLUM TYPES

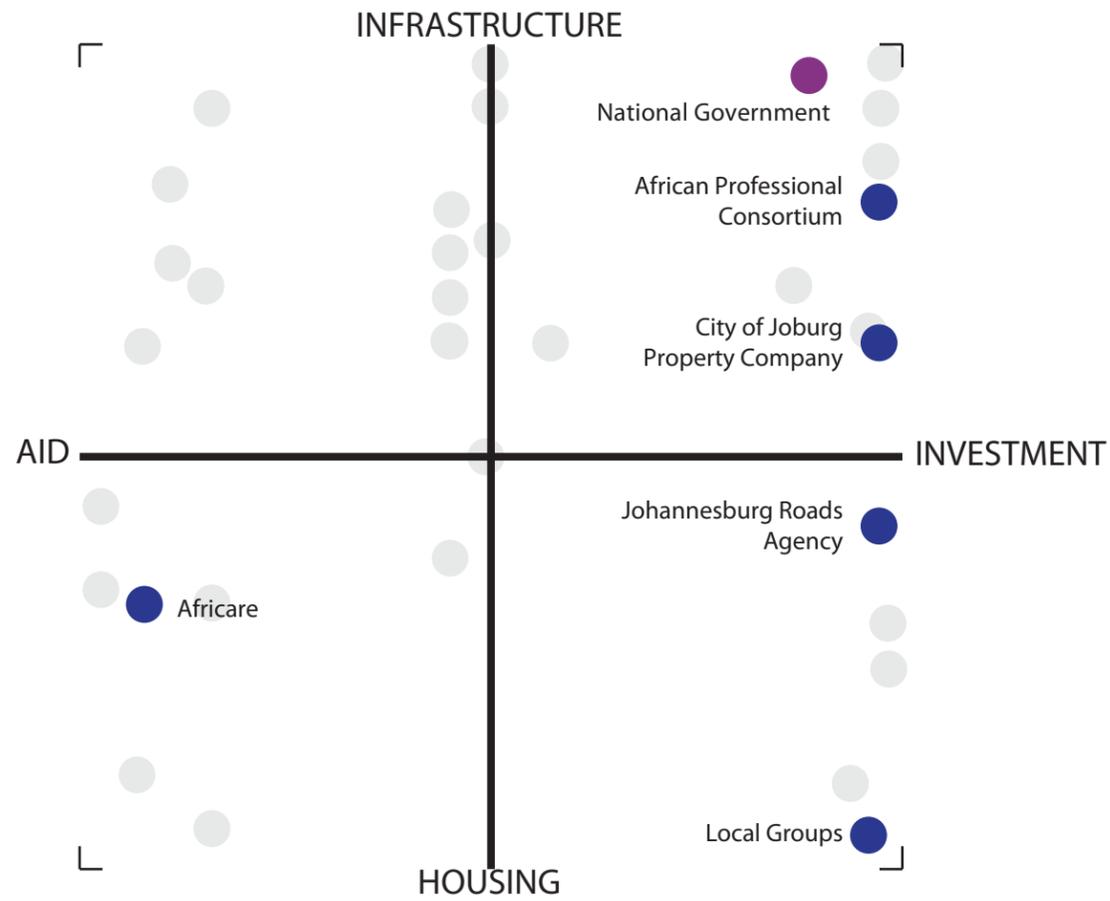
SoWeTo
Havana



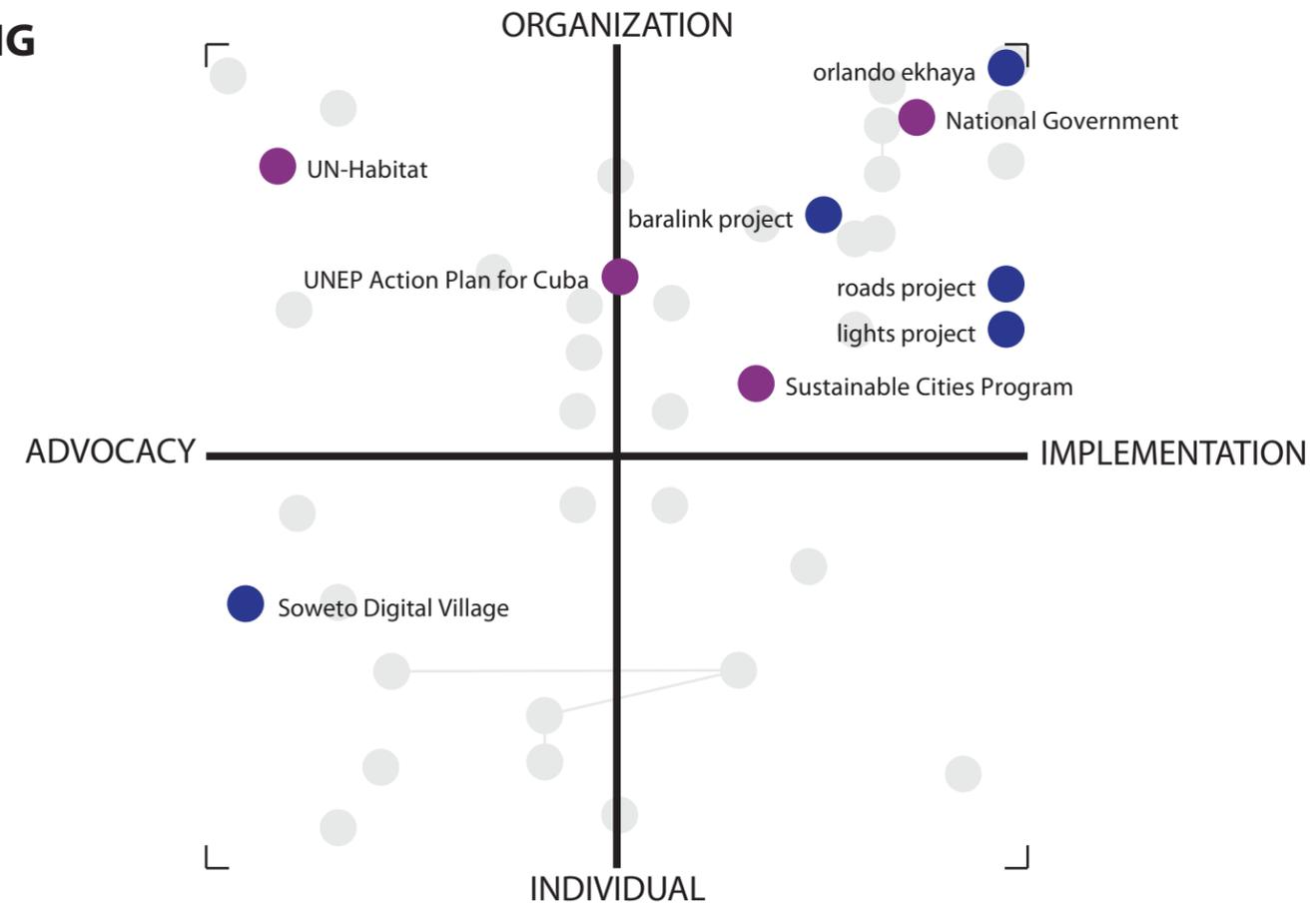
BODY OF ACTION



FINANCE



WORKING



SOWETO, South Africa

population:	896,995 (2001 census, 28% of Jo'burg) / 2,096,778 (estimate, 65% of Jo'burg)
languages:	the main linguistic groups in descending order of size are Zulu, Sotho, Tswana, Venda, and Tsonga.
demographics:	95% black, 4% other, 1% white
slum definition:	onstruction material, temporary nature, basic services, infrastructure, crowding, poverty

overview

SOWETO is the most populous black urban residential area in the country, with Census 2001 putting its population at 896,995. Thanks to its proximity to Johannesburg, the economic hub of the country, it is also the most metropolitan township in the country - setting trends in politics, fashion, music, dance and language. But the township was, from its genesis, a product of segregationist planning. It was back in 1904 that Klipspruit, the oldest of a cluster of townships that constitute present day Soweto, was established. The township was created to house mainly black laborers, who worked in mines and other industries in the city, away from the city centre. The inner city was later to be reserved for white occupation as the policy of segregation took root. It was not until 1963 that the acronym, Soweto, was adopted as the official name for the South Western Townships, following a four-year public competition on an appropriate name for the sprawling township.

The perennial problems of Soweto have, since its inception, included poor housing, overcrowding, high unemployment and poor infrastructure. This has seen settlements of shacks made of corrugated iron sheets becoming part of the Soweto landscape. Apartheid planning did not provide much in terms of infrastructure, and it is only in recent years that the democratic government has spearheaded moves to plant trees, develop parks, and install electricity and running water to some parts of the township.

Homelessness has been a perennial feature of Soweto since its inception. With its uniform four-roomed matchbox houses, hostels and without trees, Soweto looks drab and grey. The hostels were built on the outskirts of various townships to house migrant workers who have historically lived on the fringes of Soweto communities. With its high unemployment rate, the area has also spawned many gangsters and been a seedbed of criminal activity. Since the 1930s, various gangsters, mostly territorial formations of young, barely literate males, out of school and out of work, have come and gone.

Soweto has also been a hotbed of many political campaigns that took place in the country, the most memorable of which was the 1976 student uprising. Other politically charged campaigns to have germinated in Soweto include the squatter movement of the 1940s and the defiance campaigns of the mid-to-late 1980s.

The extensions built in the 1980s to house the emerging middle class, mostly civil servants, have added some color to the township. Recent years have seen Soweto become a site of massive development projects and a major tourist attraction in the country. The area has also spawned many political, sporting and social luminaries, including Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu - two Nobel peace price laureates, who once lived in the now famous Vilakazi Street in Orlando West. Other prominent figures to have come from Soweto include boxing legend, Baby Jake Matlala, singing diva Yvonne Chaka Chaka and soccer maestro, Jomo Sono. Others include mathematician Prof Thamsanqa Kambule, medical doctor Nthato Motlana and prominent journalist Aggrey Klaaste.

The township has also produced the highest number of professional soccer teams in the country. Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows all emerged from the township, and remain among the biggest soccer teams in the Premier Soccer League.

redevelopment agencies

City of Johannesburg

<http://www.joburg.org.za/>

The City of Johannesburg aims "to create sustainable settlements where there is a wide range of accommodation opportunities that are of good quality, are adequately serviced and well-located, coupled with a backbone of efficient and well-maintained service infrastructure, extended to all". The City's Housing Department is responsible for implementing housing programmes and projects within its municipal boundaries.

These programmes and projects form part of Johannesburg's integrated development planning process, the overarching plan mapping the broader vision of the City over the short, medium and long term. Quality of life is equally important to the City and its residents and the City's Housing Department plays an important role in building sustainable communities by ensuring that Johannesburg's inhabitants have an equitable access to green spaces, social and cultural facilities, transport and economic activities.

Africare

<http://www.africare.org>

Established the first digital village, giving black South Africans community-based access to computers and to the boundless knowledge and connectivity available through the Internet, CD-ROMs, digital libraries and more.

Literacy and job training are the most immediate goals. Users have a chance to learn basic database and word-processing packages, accounting and language programs. In its first year, the Soweto Digital Village equipped more than 500 kids and young adults with the computer skills they will need to compete in today's job market. Today, the Soweto Digital Village, with 35 multimedia workstations, has more than 1,000 registered members. The center is welcoming an average of 200 computer users each day.

Users are discovering that the computers can support small businesses and promote activities like community meetings and local cultural events and workshops. People are even linking to online courses at universities around the world. Trained by Africare, volunteers from the community serve as tutors at the digital villages. Through informal promotion and outreach, they also see that the facilities become well known and benefit the entire population of the townships in which they are located.

United Nations Economic Commission

http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/sa/default.htm

The programme of the Centre will focus on developing policies, methods and strategies for the general improvement of the social and economic well-being of the people of the subregion. It will be driven by subregional priorities and will clearly reflect specific subregional concerns. Regular consultations will be conducted in the countries in order to accurately define the priority areas, since relevance comes from knowing the client.

An interactive process is envisaged in the programme formulation: joint programming with the regional economic communities; and collaboration with these organizations in providing advisory services to the member States. Expertise available at the national and regional centres of excellence and organizations will be tapped for implementation of specific activities through targeted short-term assignments.

SOWETO, South Africa

projects

orlando ekhaya

(2005-?)

A R400-million (\$58,780,308.60 US) shopping and entertainment mecca, to begin in 2006, including shopping centers, recreational and entertainment facilities, business nodes, and hotel and conference facilities. The City of Joburg Property Company (JPC) is managing the development. It manages and develops the immovable property owned by the City of Johannesburg and its utilities, agencies and corporatised entities. Orlando Ekhaya, regarded as the highest profile investment project in Soweto, will offer residents of the sprawling township the shopping and entertainment opportunities that have been almost entirely limited to Johannesburg, particularly its northern suburbs. At present, there are few shopping and entertainment facilities in the township, which is home to about a million people.

Allan Dinnie, project manager at JPC, says the development will change the way people view Soweto. It will be a catalyst for investment. A master plan has been put together by the JPC to guide development in the precinct. These developments will see 90 000m² of land being developed, areas which include the Orlando Power Station, the Orlando Dam and the Vista conservation area.

The master plan includes the construction of 1,000 middle and upper income houses, the construction of a rail link by the South African Rail Commuter Corporation, earmarked to be ready in time for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, and the upgrading of Vista University. The project will offer various development opportunities and the 300 hectares of land have been packaged into 10 sites, as follows:

- Orlando Power Shopping Complex: with entertainment and educational uses, restaurants and recreational facilities.
- An urban agriculture project: 25 hectares set aside for a community-based, urbanagriculture project to serve the surrounding community.
- A wetlands conservation area: 11 hectares set aside to serve environmental and educational purposes.
- A regional park: at the Orlando Dam.
- A waterfront park: a five-hectare area will be developed into a restaurant and amusement park. The park will connect the dam and the shopping centre.
- Heroes Bridge: proposed for hotel and conference facilities.
- Erf 121 business site: a one-hectare site north of Orlando Dam has been earmarked for business or community facilities.
- Erf 259 hotel and conference site: the site will have access from the proposed Heroes Bridge.
- Orlando Wedge: a one-hectare site at the intersection of Old Potch and Nicholas roads has been earmarked for a unique landmark.
- Vista Link: the site consists of the lower edge of Vista Koppie and adjoins Old Potch Road. As it serves a vital ecological function for Vista Koppie and the dam, limited development is planned.

baralink project

(1994-?)

SOWETO - a township of contrasting images from sprawling, poverty-stricken wasteland to a cosmopolitan, vibrant locale - is to be reinvented into a viable centre

of cultural and commercial activity. Parts of the township are set to undergo a major facelift as the much heralded but long-delayed Baralink project finally gets underway. The development, which has been 10 years in the making, promises to turn the Baragwanath Precinct into a major commercial hub, complete with shopping malls and mixed-income residential areas. The major advantage of the area covered by Baralink is it is situated on the main thoroughfare, Old Potchefstroom Road, two kilometers from the Western bypass, with easy access to the Johannesburg freeway grid, close to massive taxi ranks, adjacent to the Nancefield railway station, near the hospital and police station, and with very high visibility. Soweto is an area with a huge buying power, yet historically it has been removed from economic developments. This project will link Soweto to the city centre and will be a catalyst in dispelling the myth that you can't have commercial activity in Soweto. The area is home to at least a third of Joburg residents.

The program underscores the City's desire to redress the skewed development of Joburg, which has seen resources being pumped into the northern suburbs at the expense of the south. Punted as "the gateway to Soweto", the area currently boasts a massive public transport interchange node, a disused power station, an under-utilised dam, an informal settlement, hordes of informal traders, a university and three hospitals. Initiated in 1994, the Baralink Development Framework is an ambitious and comprehensive plan to utilise the vast tracts of land surrounding the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital.

The program proposes the upgrading of the Baragwanath taxi rank, the clearing of the nearby informal settlement, the provision of mixed-income housing, developing open spaces, and putting the nearby Orlando Power Station to productive use as a new convention center. It is a multi-billion rand project which includes the provision of infrastructure, sewer, bulk electricity and reticulation. It is mostly driven by the private sector and the City will mainly provide the necessary infrastructure and impetus to attract investment.

The nucleus of the development will be the Orlando Dam Precinct, a site comprising 41 hectares, with appropriate space for facilities without compromising the environment. To the south are a further 30 hectares of undeveloped Council-owned land available for future expansion. The flagship of the development, however, will be the shopping mall and penthouses around Power Park, to be undertaken by African Professional Consortium (APC). The R500-million project will be developed over five years. APC has already conducted market research and lined up tenants for the housing units. It will be a meeting place where people engage in social activities, including sport, music festivals and open air theatre. Soweto is described as an area with a tourism vibe, but under-designed to cater for the tourism market. APC hopes to draw the upwardly mobile professionals back to the township. APC's plan is to build a shopping complex, a museum and an open auditorium linked to the Orlando Dam, plus to convert one of the power station towers into a convention centre. The second phase of the project will consist of light industry development, rental housing, offices, hotels, a convention centre, an entertainment resort and an IT harbor.

The Baralink Project is also designed to benefit empowerment companies. Apart from the major contractors, all of whom boast strong empowerment credentials, the projects are expected to benefit locals by providing jobs for smaller local companies and individuals. The success of the program will be considered by many to be a vindication of the public-private partnership.

SOWETO, South Africa

Recent developments in the Baralink Project include:

- The establishment of a "steering committee" to coordinate the Baralink developments
- The current work being done on realigning Potchefstroom Road towards the hospital and the upgrading of the taxi rank
- The City is in the process of buying the Putco bus depot. The depot will be used to house Region 10 offices and as a "point of entry" for visitors to Soweto
- The work being done on rehabilitating the Klipriver wetlands
- The preservation of the Vista Koppies, the area between the university and the teachers college, reputed to have indigenous plants with medicinal properties
- The building of a satellite Fresh Produce Market
- The rehabilitation of the sewer treatment works in the south of the project area to link up the Orlando Dam, Vista Koppies and Kliptown golf course to form a comprehensive open space system

road project

(2003-2005)

Roads in Soweto were upgraded over three years, with more than 300km of road surface resurfaced and tarred. The ambitious plan cost in excess of R200-million, with the City raising R170-million for the Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA) to implement the project. This was in addition to the R53-million already budgeted by the JRA for upgrading Soweto roads in the 2003 financial year.

The project started by eradicating all gravel roads in identified areas in Soweto and ensuring that all of them were upgraded and tarred within two financial years. Soweto had some 349km sand or gravel roads, according to the JRA. The oldest parts of Soweto, the areas bordered by Diepkloof to Orlando West, Meadowlands, Dobsonville, Zola, Naledi, Chiawelo, Mapetla, Dlamini to Pimville and back to Diepkloof, were prioritized.

Soweto was divided into three blocks for the purposes of the project. The first block included the townships of Orlando East, Pimville and Diepkloof. The second block, Meadowlands, Dobsonville, Chiawelo and Dlamini, was tarred in the 2003/4 financial year, and the final block of Zola, Emdeni, Tladi, Moletsane and the remainder of Dobsonville, were upgraded in the final year.

The roads improvement project were intended to benefit local contractors and create jobs for local communities, with the hope that at least 40 percent of earnings eventually went to the local sectors.

lights project

(2003-?)
R24m

bara upgrade

(2003-2004)
Revitalization plan for the Chris Hani-Baragwanath Hospital
R700m

siyathuthuka project

(2003)
planting trees, cleaning up litter and upgrading the local open areas in the Phiri and Senoane districts
R50,000

first fountain

(2003)
First ever fountain in SOWETO and proclamation of a litter-free zone
R850,000

water infrastructure renewal

(2003-2008)
upgrading of underground pipes, the installing of prepaid water meters, and the repairing of plumbing fixtures, including the replacing of taps at individual households; all to prevent water waste through leakage. As a part of the plan, every household was able to receive 6 000 liters of water free every month, in lieu of a R100 montly flat-rate.
R450m

four roses bowl renovations

(2003-?)
R555,000

orlando west hostel renovations

(1997-present)
changing female hostel units to family dwellings
R16,000/unit

HAVANA, Cuba

population:	961,000 (2000 census)
languages:	Spanish
demographics:	-
slum definition:	construction materials, health and hygiene, basic services, infrastructure
major slum types:	<i>tenements</i> (most common), <i>bohios</i> , <i>improvised housing</i> , <i>other</i> (some units converted from non residential use, do to huge drop in tourism isndustry)

overview

[extracted from “The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003”]

Slum settlement first emerged through the forced concentration of peasants in major Cuban cities in 1896, and grew steadily over the next half century. Dramatic changes ocured throughout the country after the 1959 Revolution, as the country took on new leadership and communist social and economic policies. The most notable developments included stopping all evictions, a 3-50 percent decrease in rent, and the elimination of land speculation.

“The Urban Reform Law" was established shortly thereafter, instilling a concept of housing as public service with two distinct forms of tenure:

- ownership (most people did this, which liquidated unit prices and rents)
- longterm lease of government units (no private renting)

The law coincided with a new government push (in 1961) to first demolish the worst of the shantytowns, and then to build new houses and set rent at 10 percent of family income. Additional housing was achieved through selft help and mutual aid. Then, through the 1960’s and 70’s, additional slums were cleared in order to build the ‘Havana Green Belt.’

A large wave of slum growth hit Havana in the 1990’s, due primarily to an influx of migrants to the city and the deterioration of existing buildings due to little maintenance or new construction. At this point, 2 to 4 buildings collapsed (either partially or completely) in Havana each day. Currently, the worst housing conditions are in the following five municipalities, with roughly 50 percent of buildings in poor condition: Old Havana, Arroyo Naranjo, Centro Habana, San Miguel, 10 de Octubre.

Havana’s slums have a unique character in that they are widely and evenly dispersed throughout the city (as opposed to a concentrated location for poor people. The tenents of ”slum” housing shared the same schools, health care, job opportunities, and social security as other residents. The population is relatively socially diverse and poverty is dispersed throughout the city. In this sense, the eradication of the worst conditions is a priority for everyone throughout the city. In turn, the term for slum (tugurio) rarely used, rather conditions are described by type (see above).

Similarly, Havana faces some very particular obstacles to redcevelopment. Government policies are highly centralized, heavily regulated and controlled, and have little- if any- transparency. Foreign aid, assistance, and intervention is tightly monitered by the government, restricting possibilites for NGO programs. The city planning is heavily vertical, making it particularly difficult of the community based developemnt strategies. Furthermore, there is a susbstantiall shortage of building materials.

redevelopment agencies

NGO’s: UN Agencies

- UNESCO
- FAO World Food and Agriculture Program
- OPM/OMS World and Pan-American Health Organization
- ONUDI UN body for industrial development
- UNFPA UN Population fund
- UNICEF UN Children's Fundlation 961,00
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- UN-Habitat

United Nations Development Program

In 2007, the UNDP launched The Action Plan for Cuba for 2008-12. The plan was developed with the cooperation of the Cuban government and 29 other official institutions who will collaborate in its implementation. The plan is intended to improve communication between agencies while focusing on the following issues:

- Local Human Development
- Natural Disaster and Risk
- Environment and energy for sustainable development
- Preventing and Combating HIV / AIDS

UN-Habitat

Presence in Cuba to run a series of technical projects that aim to:

- assist rural and urban development
- reduce poverty
- establish infrastructures
- improve water management

UN-Habitat executive director Tibajjuka described Cuba as a model of housing redevelopment. “On coming to Cuba, I have confirmed what they had told me. I have seen it with my own eyes,” she said. “Cuba is a country with great knowl edge on the subject of sustainable development and we want to see how we can share their experiences and ideas with the rest of the developing world.” Such praise is largely due to programs such as Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda, thourgh which, 100,000 new homes were completed in 2006. UN-Habitat also honored the National Civil Defense Cuba “for the serious and successful organi zational work for many years to ensure the safety of Habitat in terms of risks and natural disasters, which has been also extended solidarity to other peoples.”

government agencies: (abridged)

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda

oversaw the development of 100,000 new housing units in 2006

National Civil Defense Cuba

oversee issues of safety and preparation for natural disasters

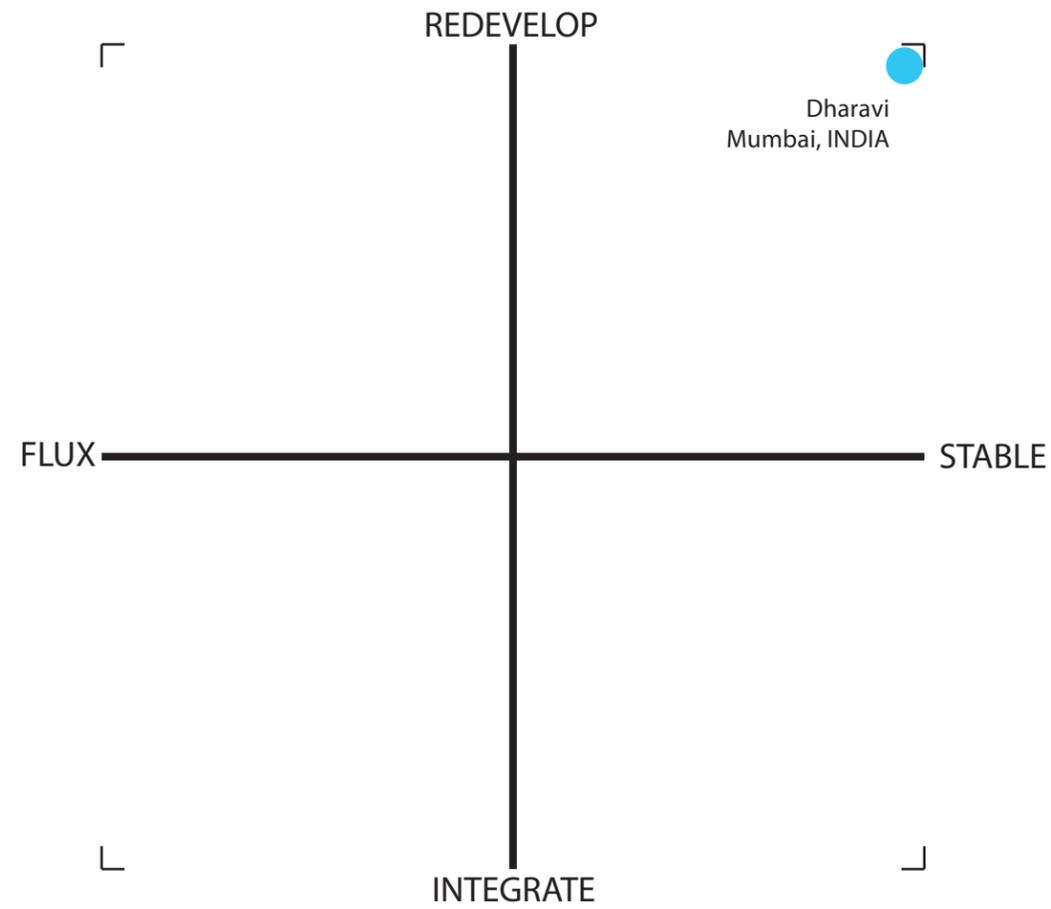
programs

Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

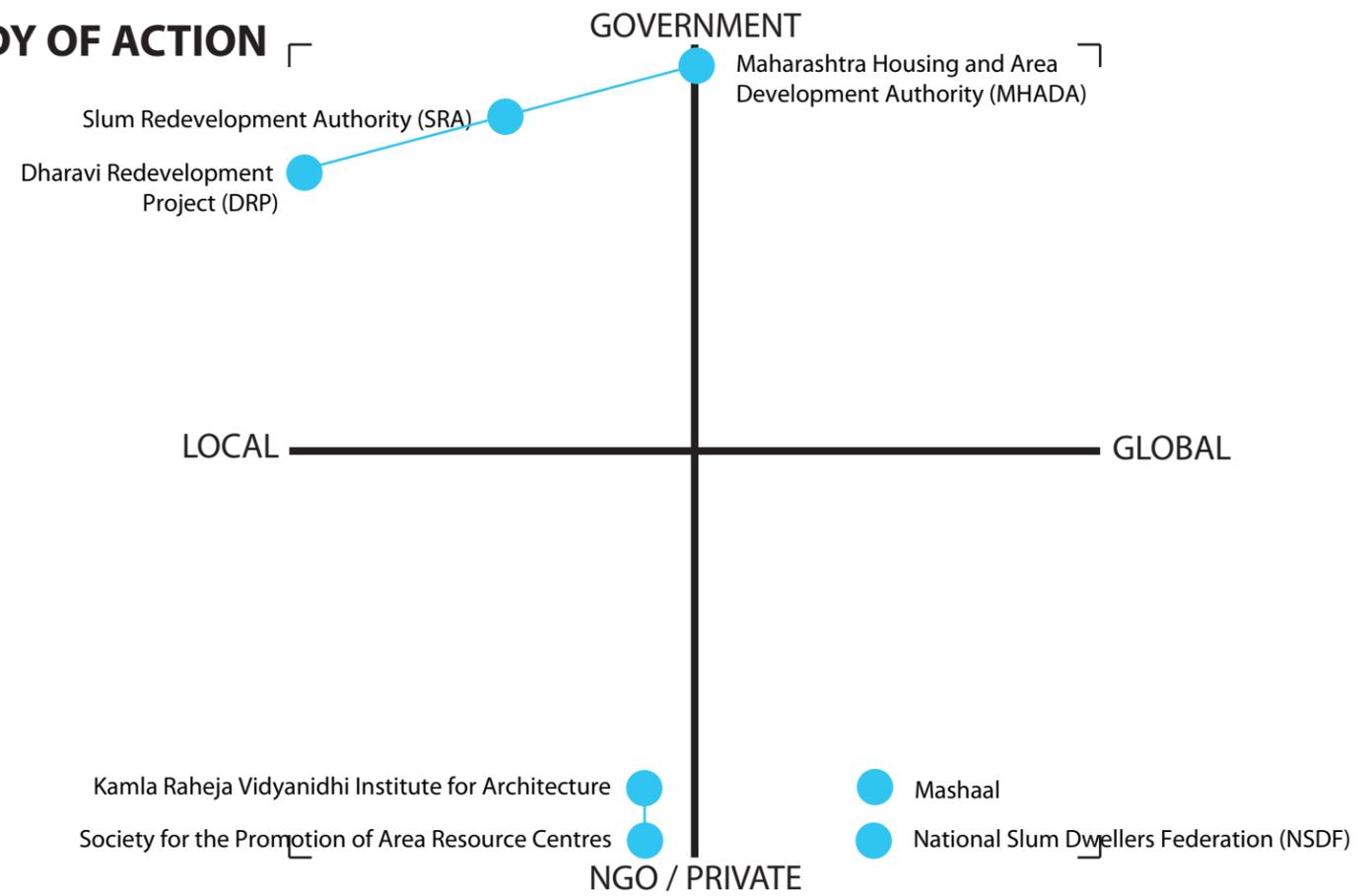
A joint venture of UN-HABITAT’s Urban Environment Section, United Nations Environment Programme, and he Cuban government and Havana City government. SCP organized a meeting of over 200 participants including, “mayors, high-ranking city officials, urban practitioners, central and federal government representatives, urban institutions, heads of international support programmes and representatives of donor agencies.” The goal of the organization is to work on issues of:

- reaching sustainable urbanizaation
- innovation in global and local redevelopment

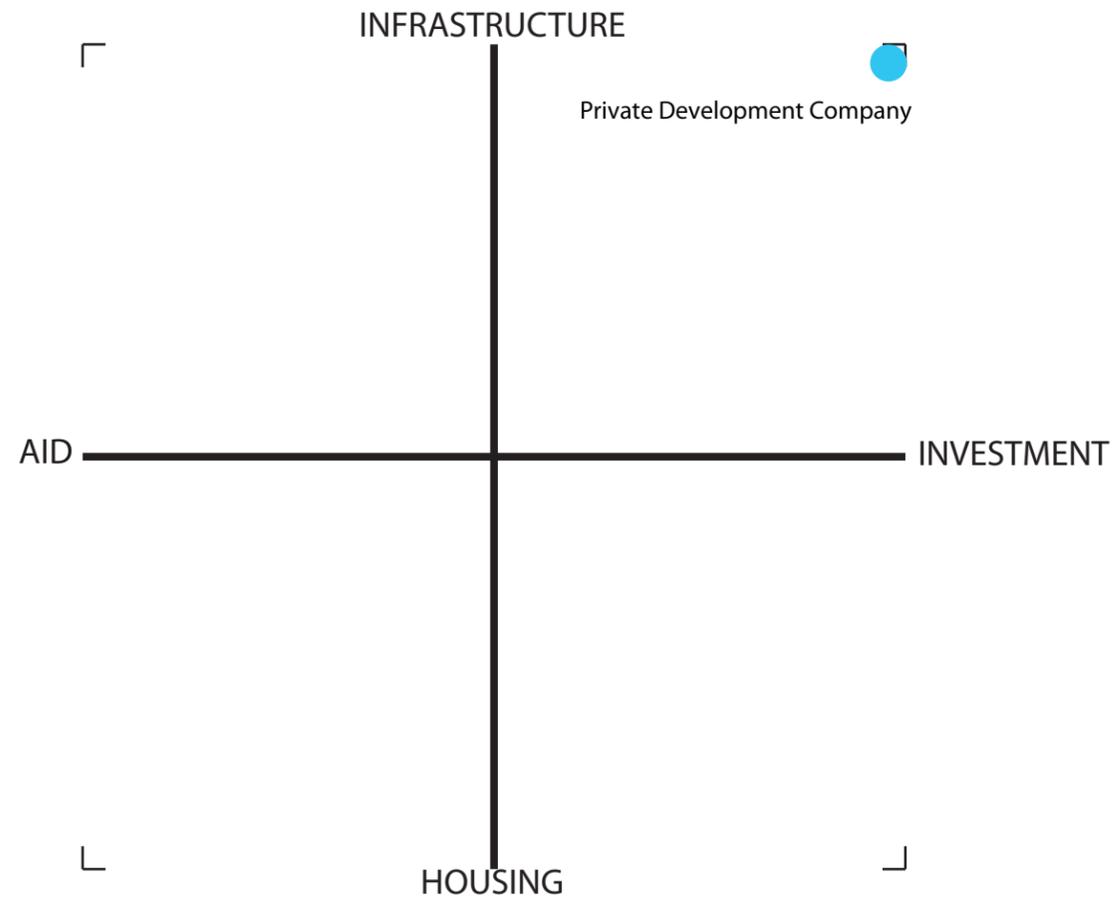
SLUM TYPES



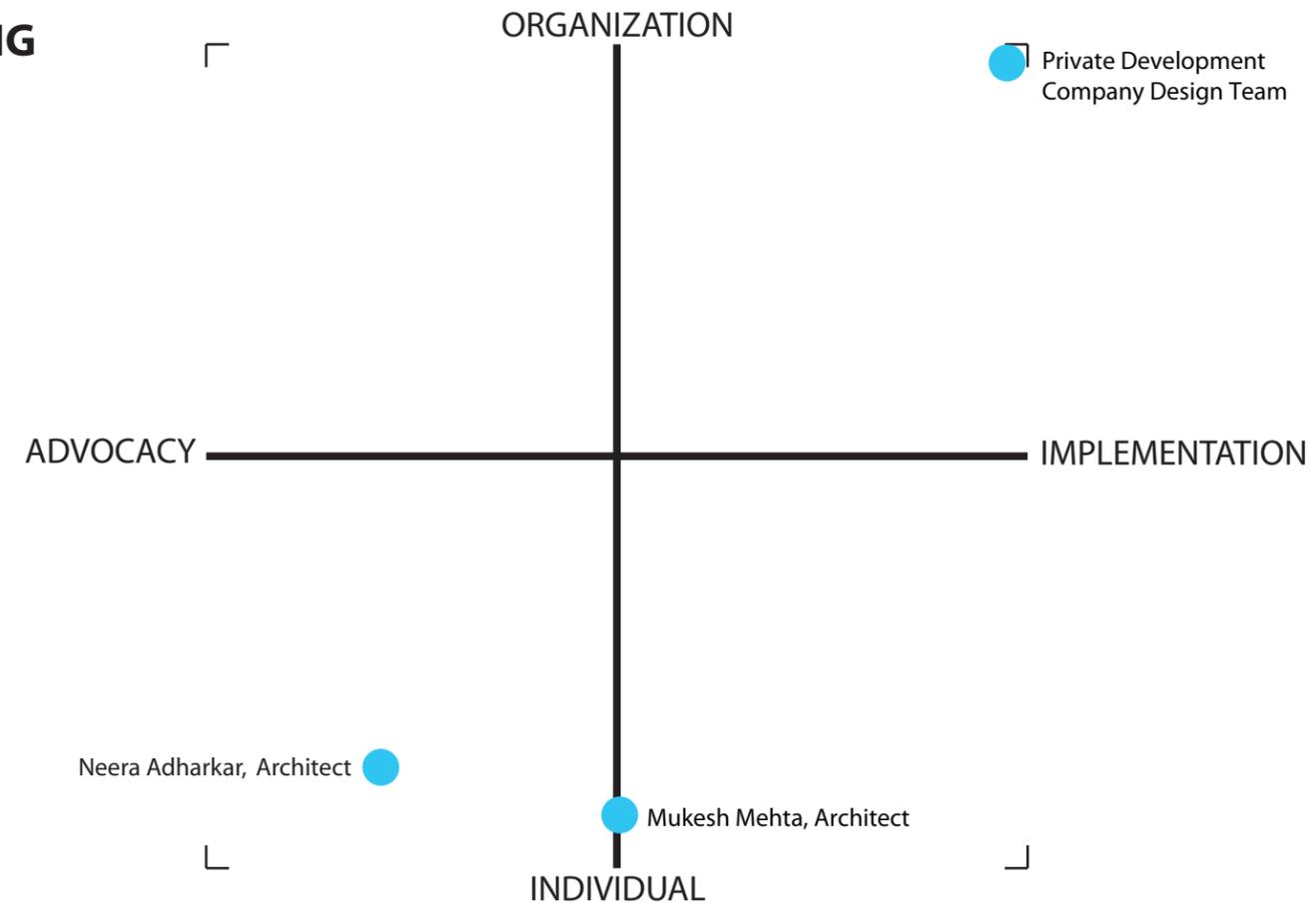
BODY OF ACTION



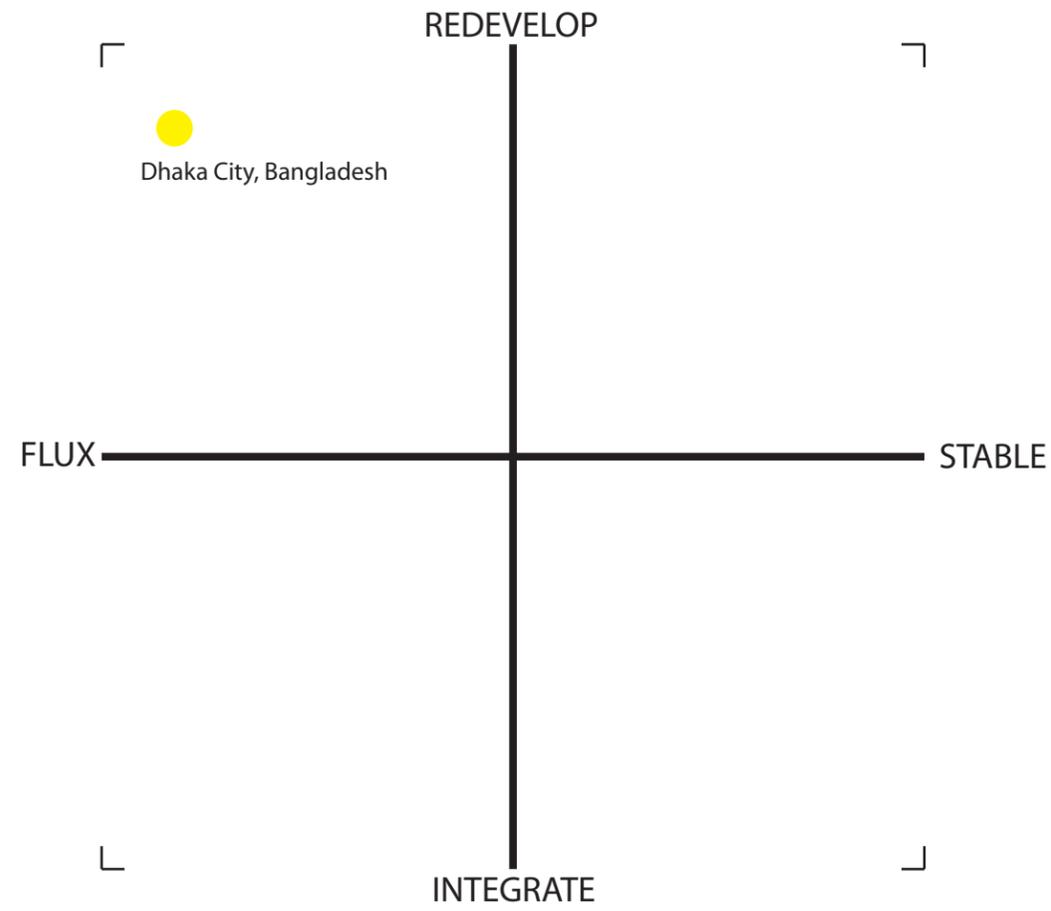
FINANCE



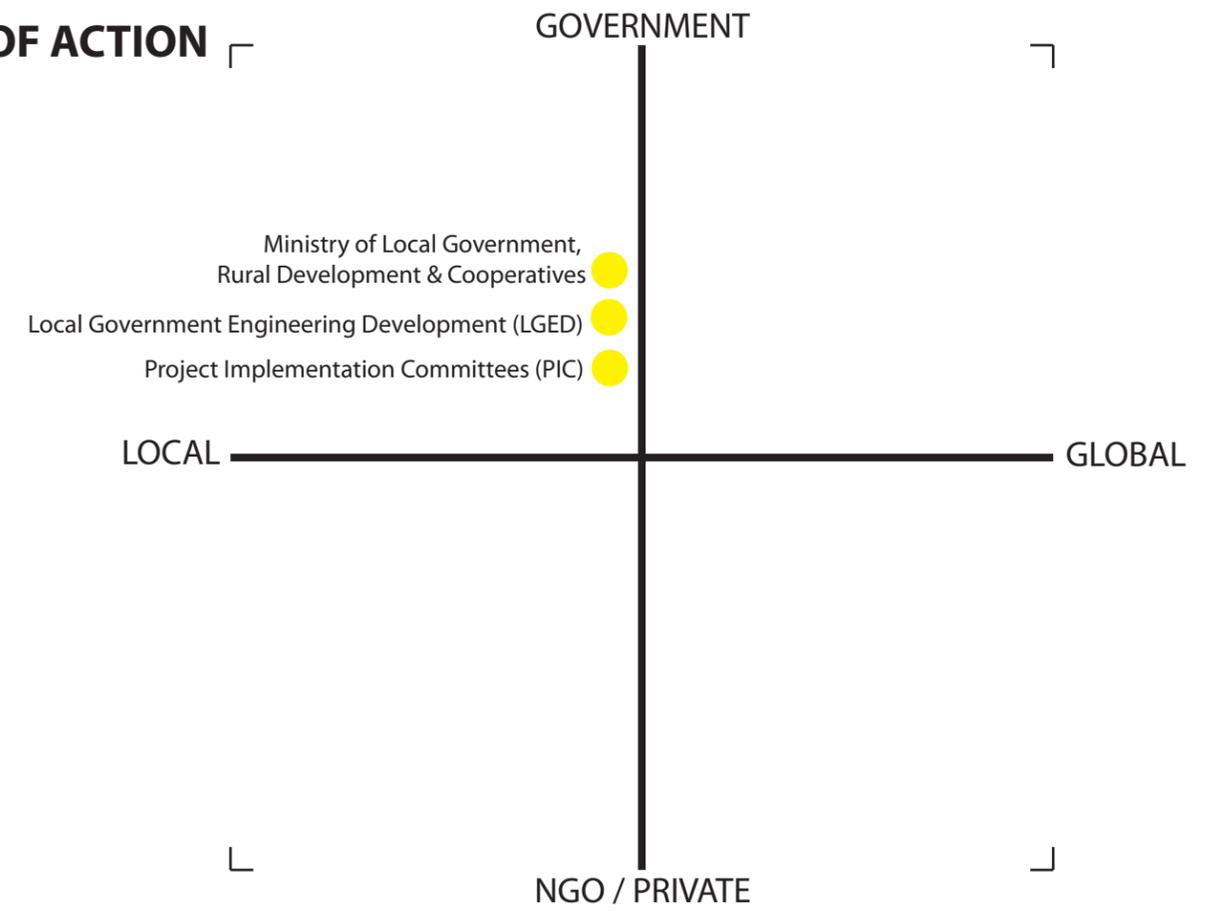
WORKING



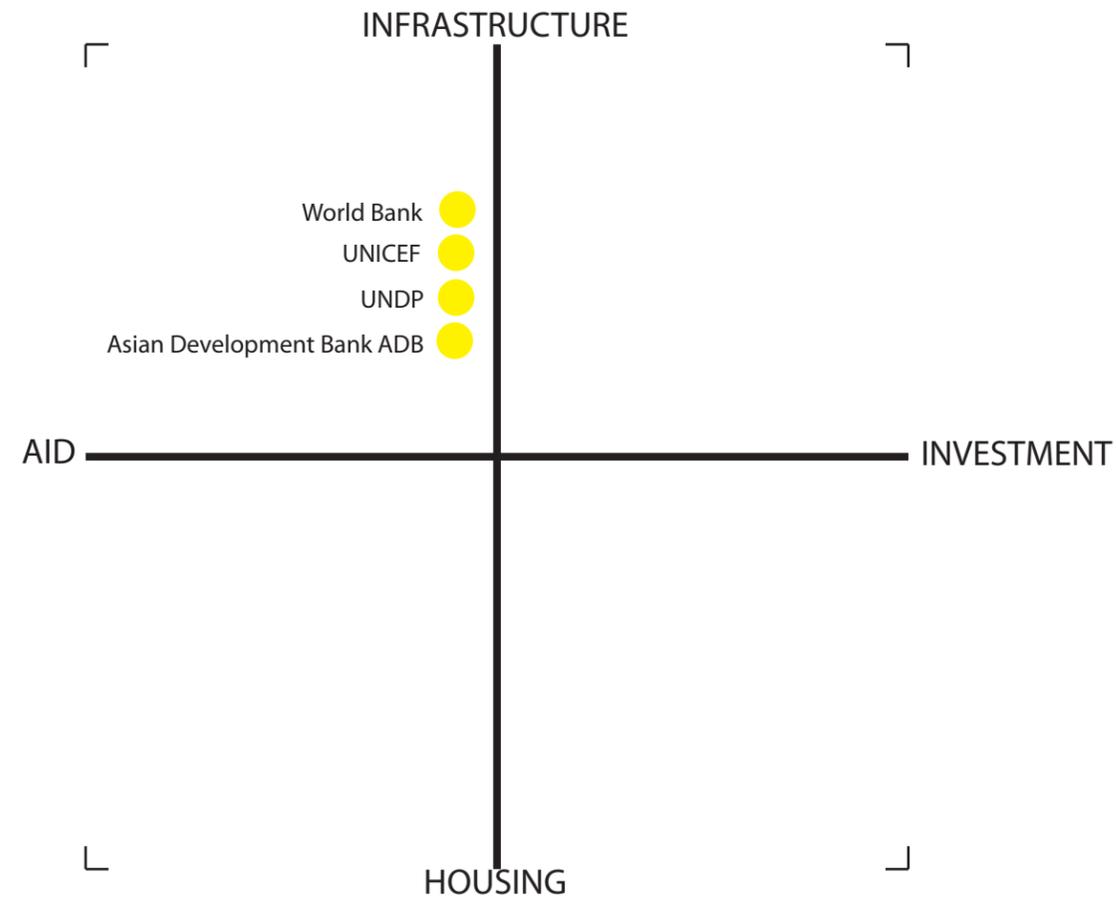
SLUM TYPES



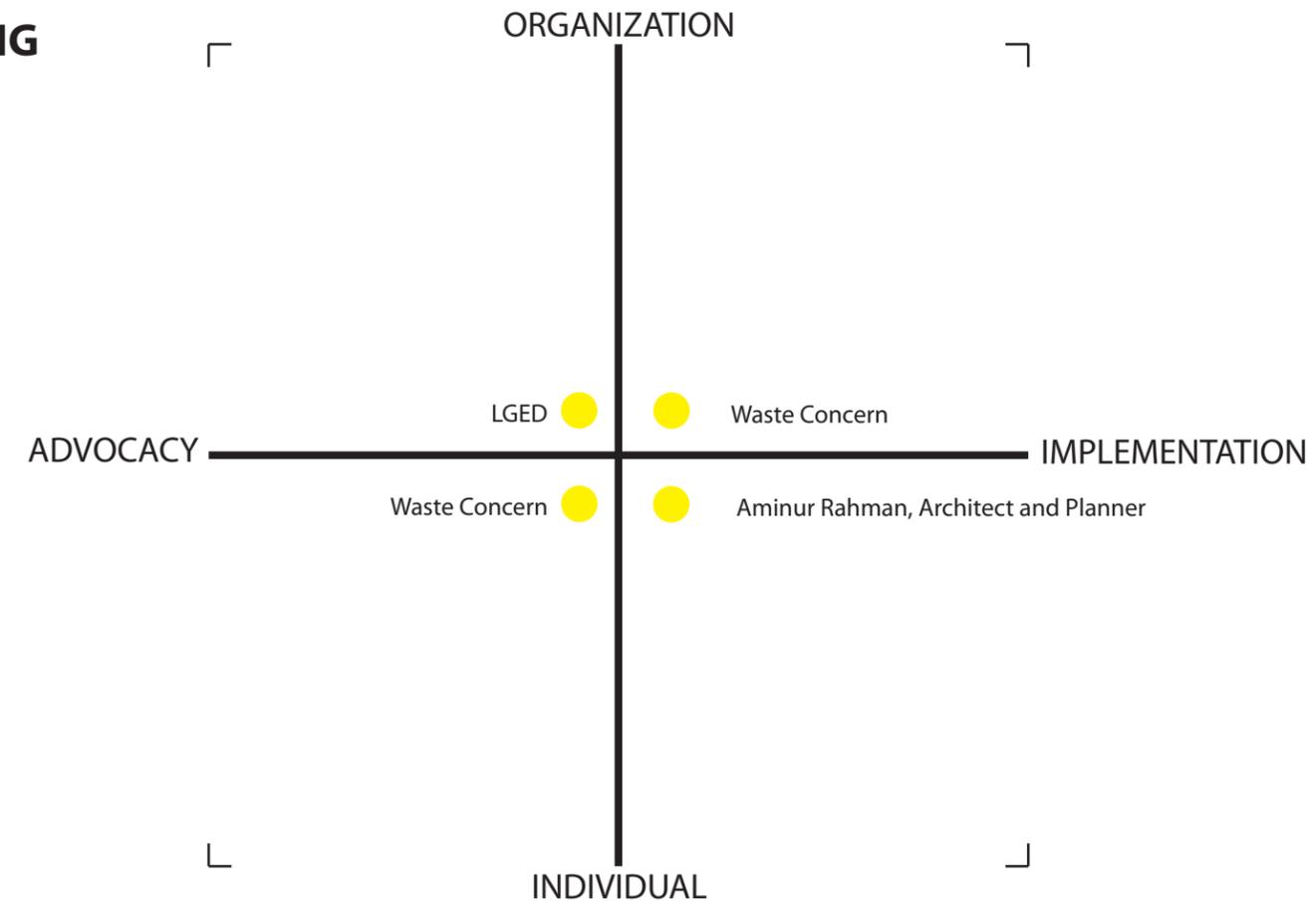
BODY OF ACTION



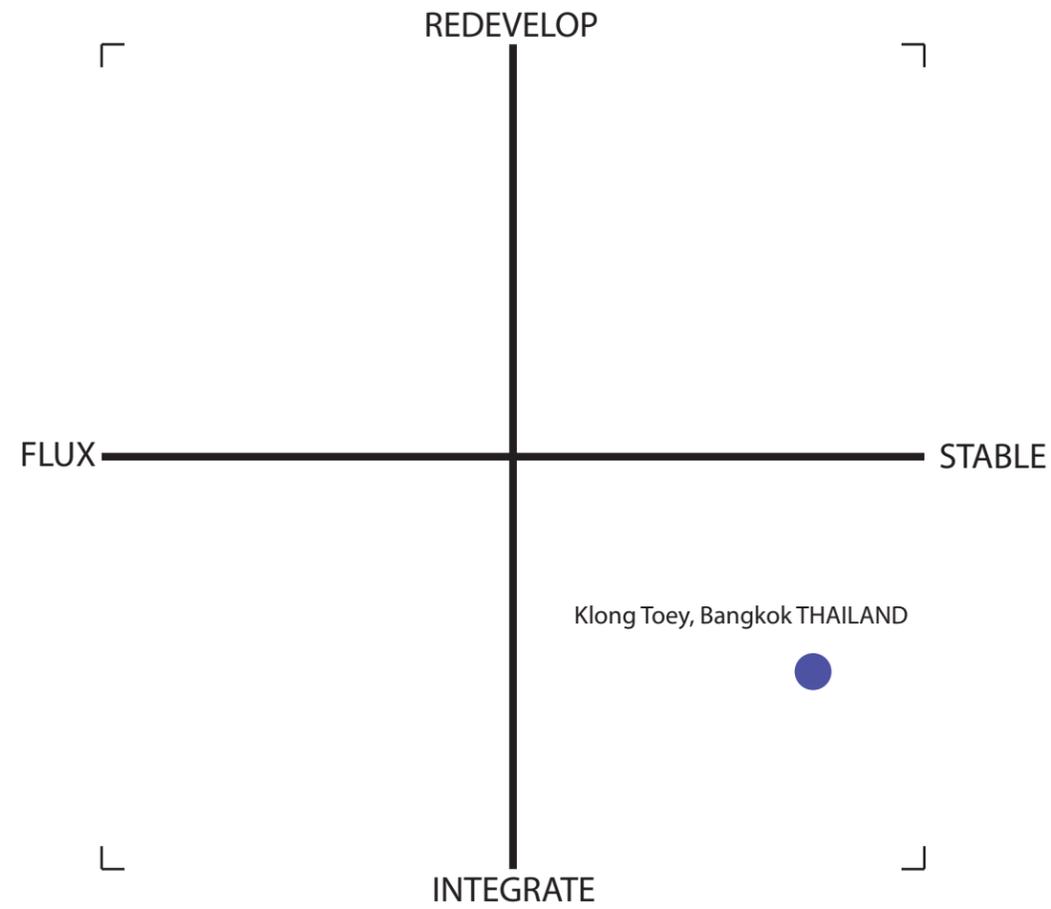
FINANCE



WORKING

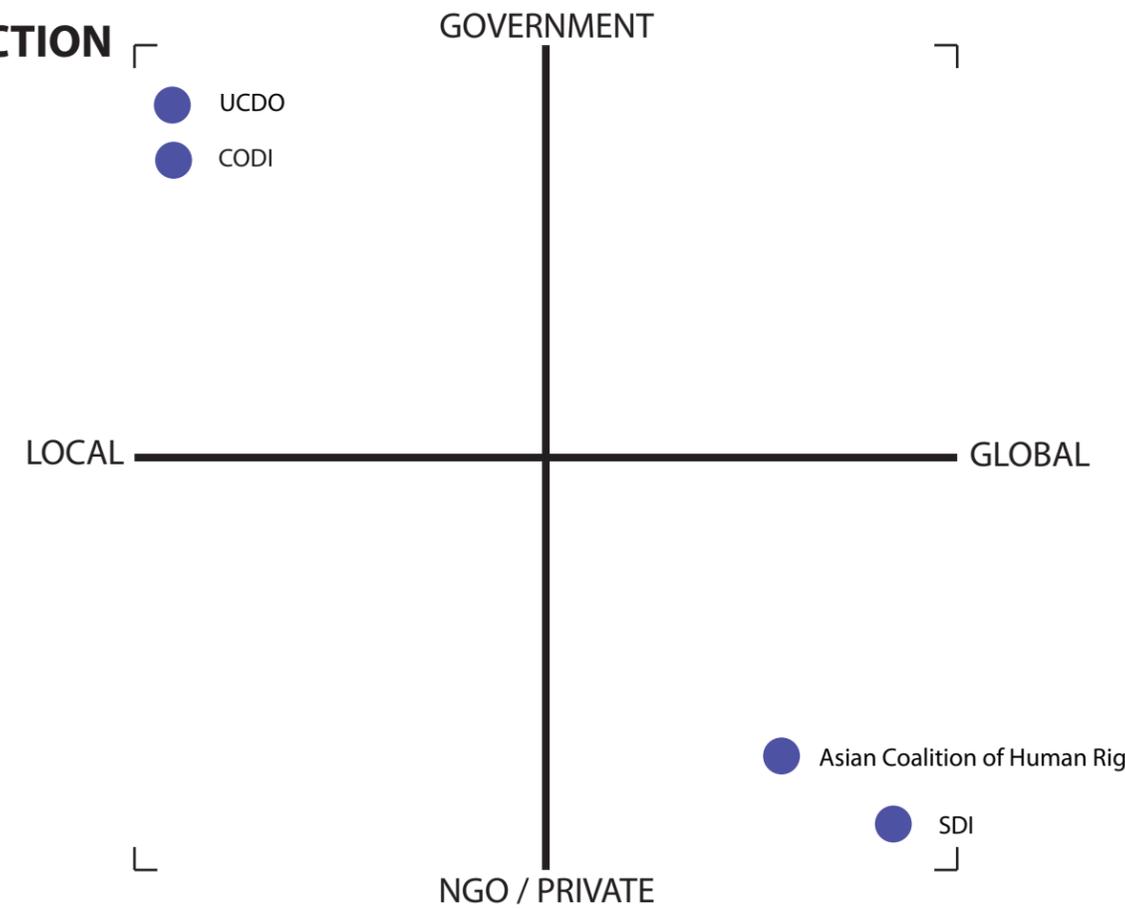


SLUM TYPES

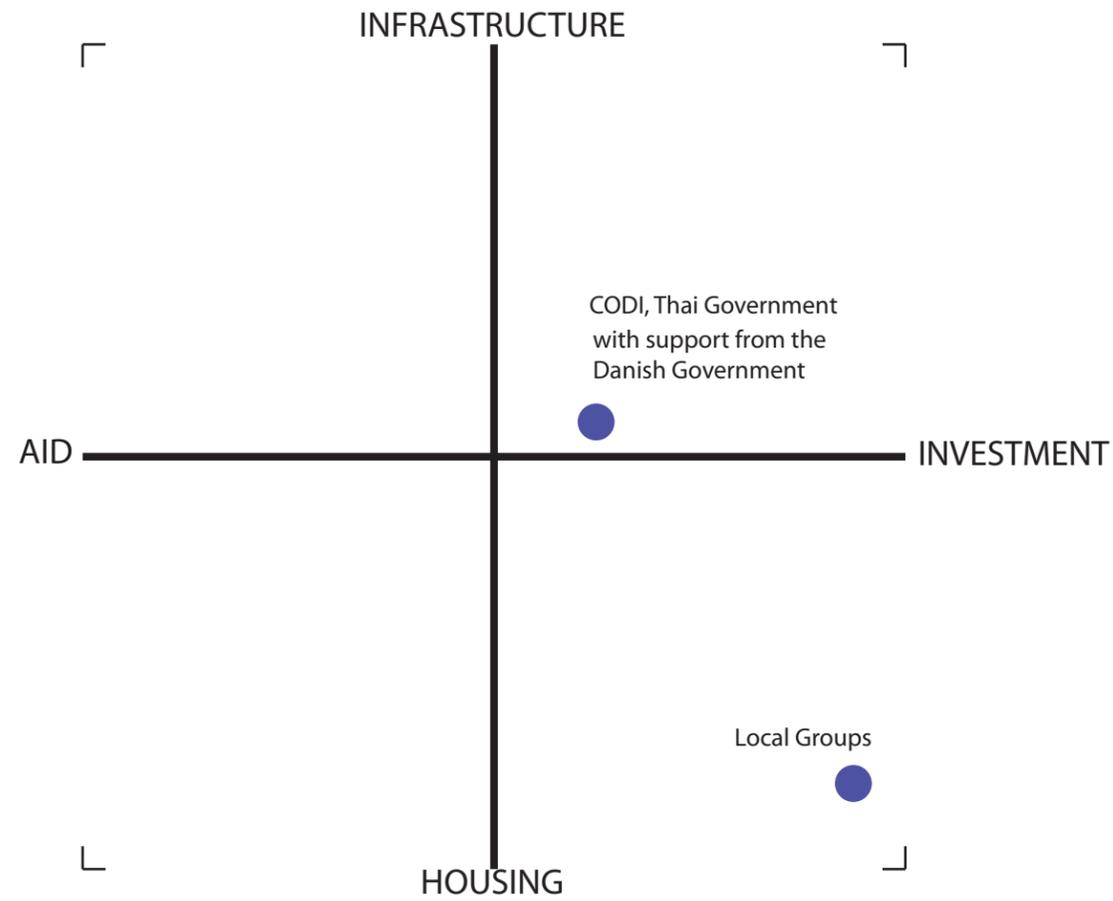


BODY OF ACTION

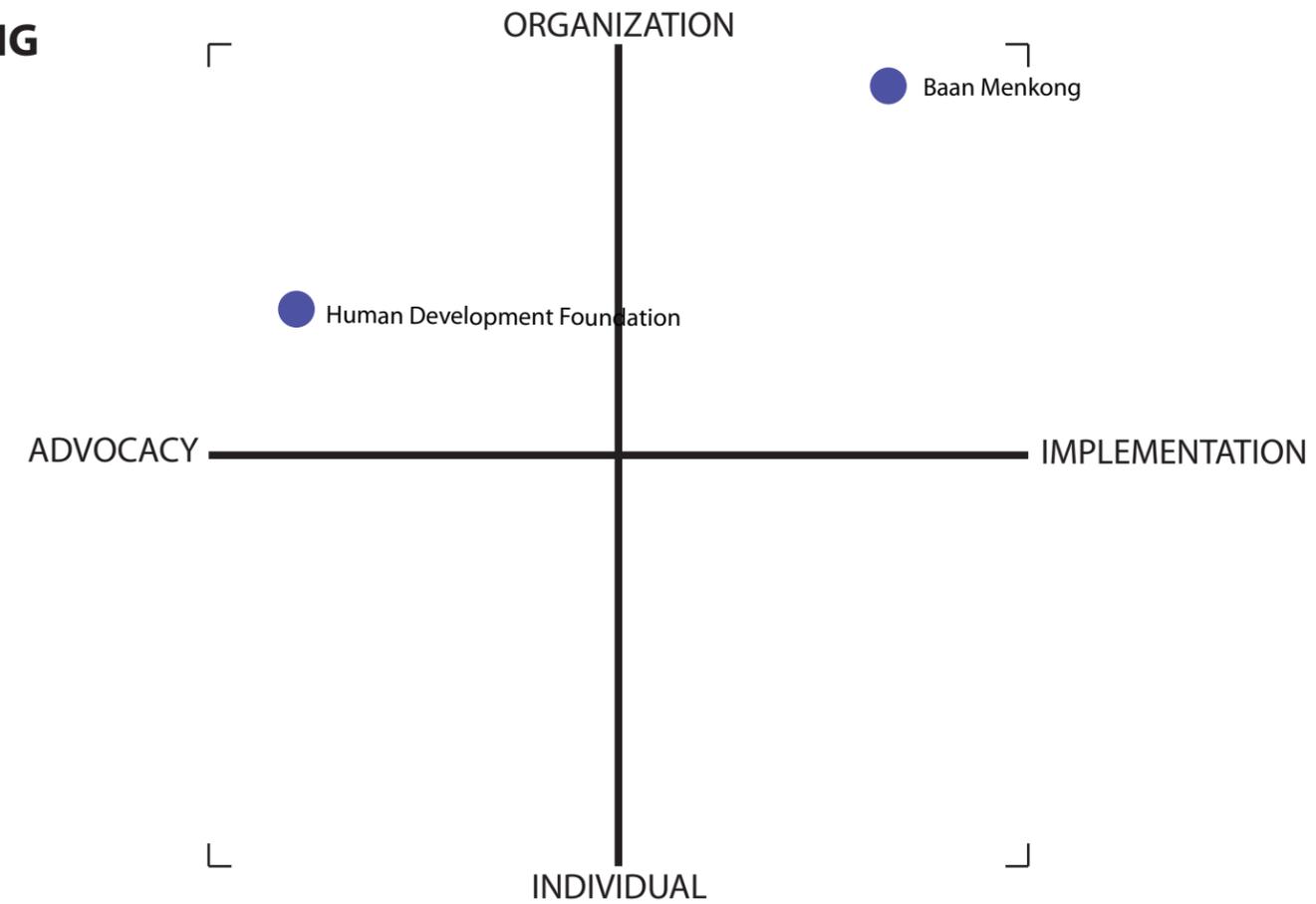
- UCDO
- CODI



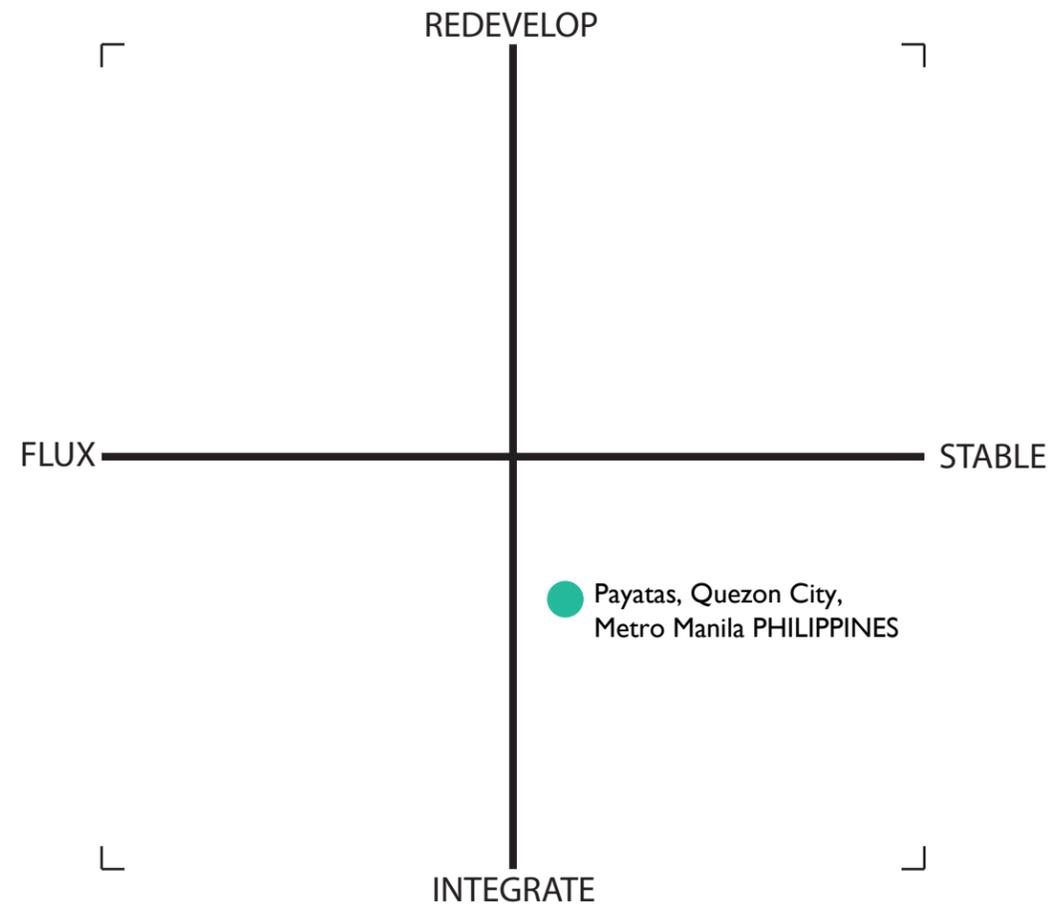
FINANCE



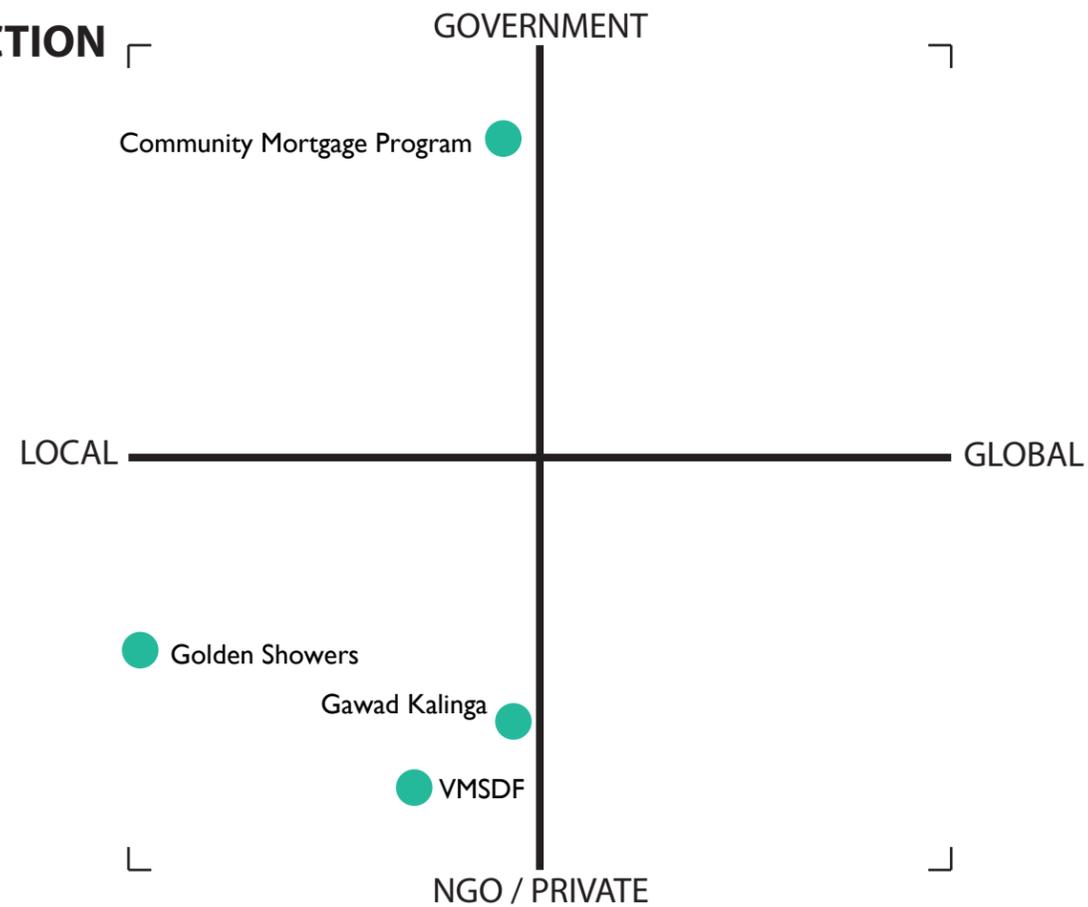
WORKING



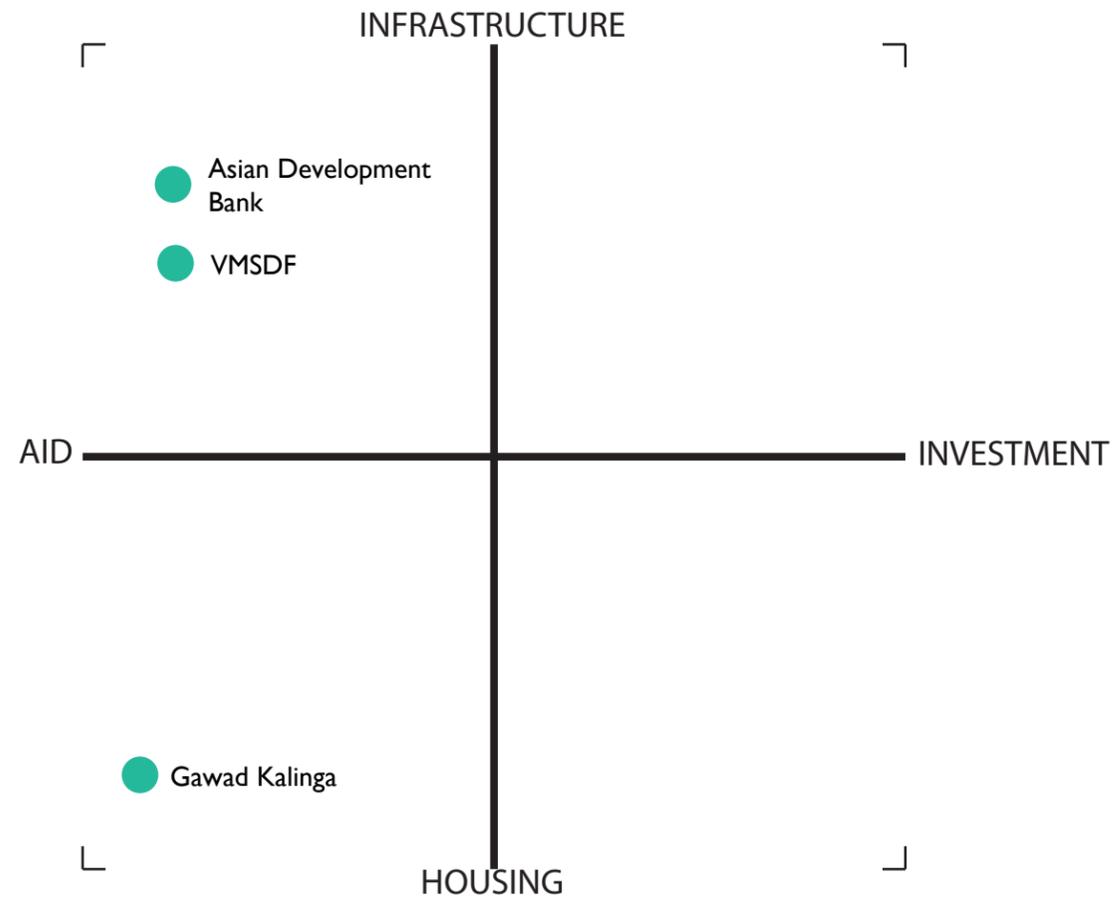
SLUM TYPES



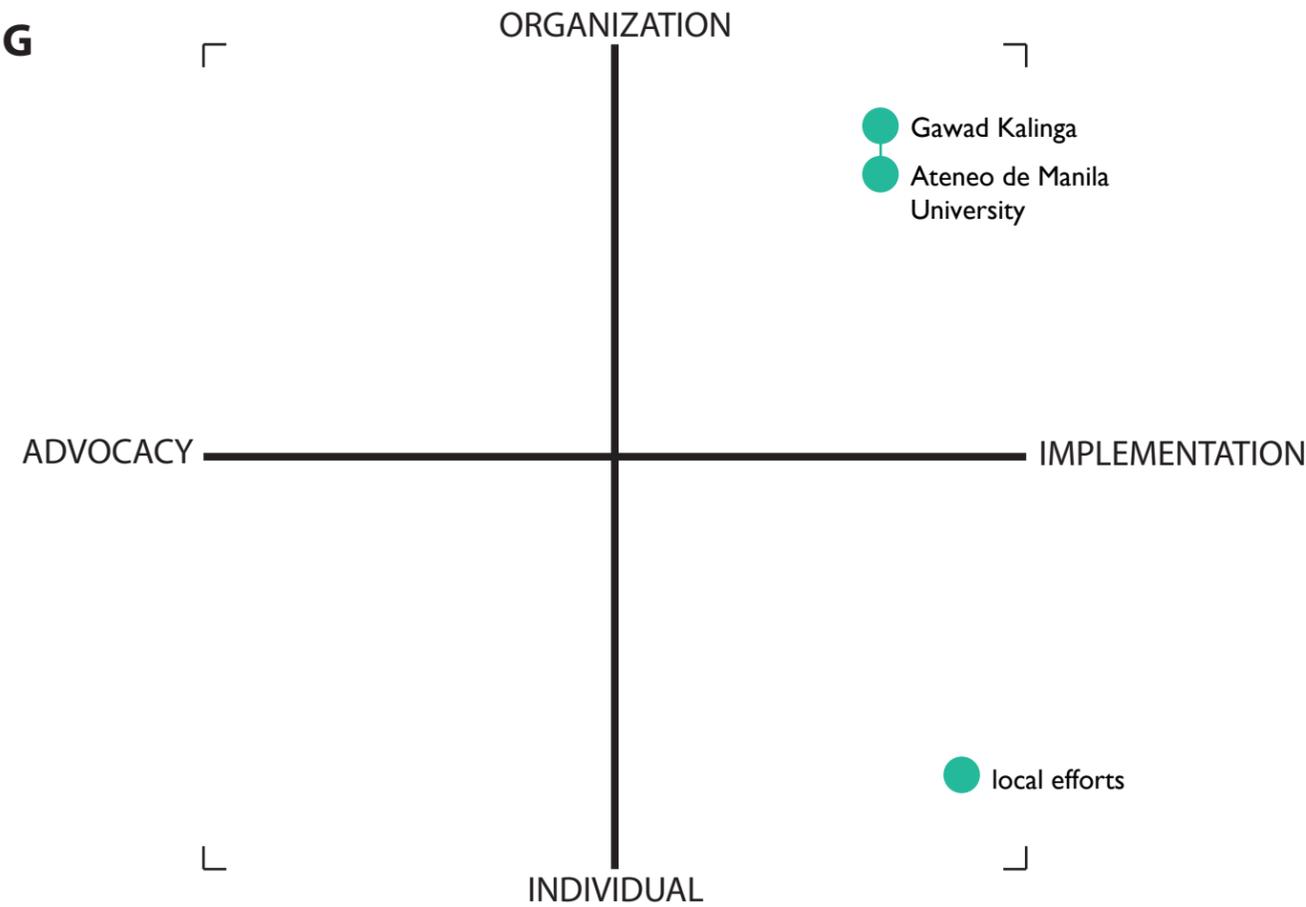
BODY OF ACTION



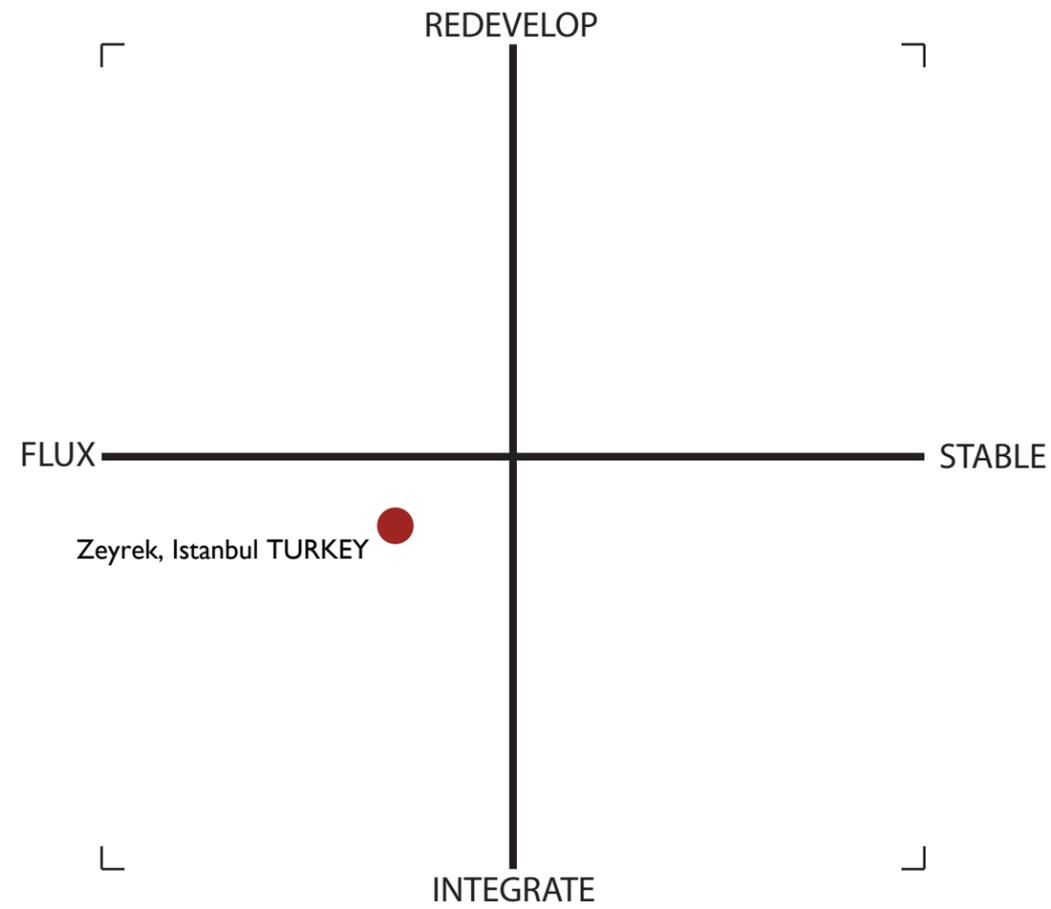
FINANCE



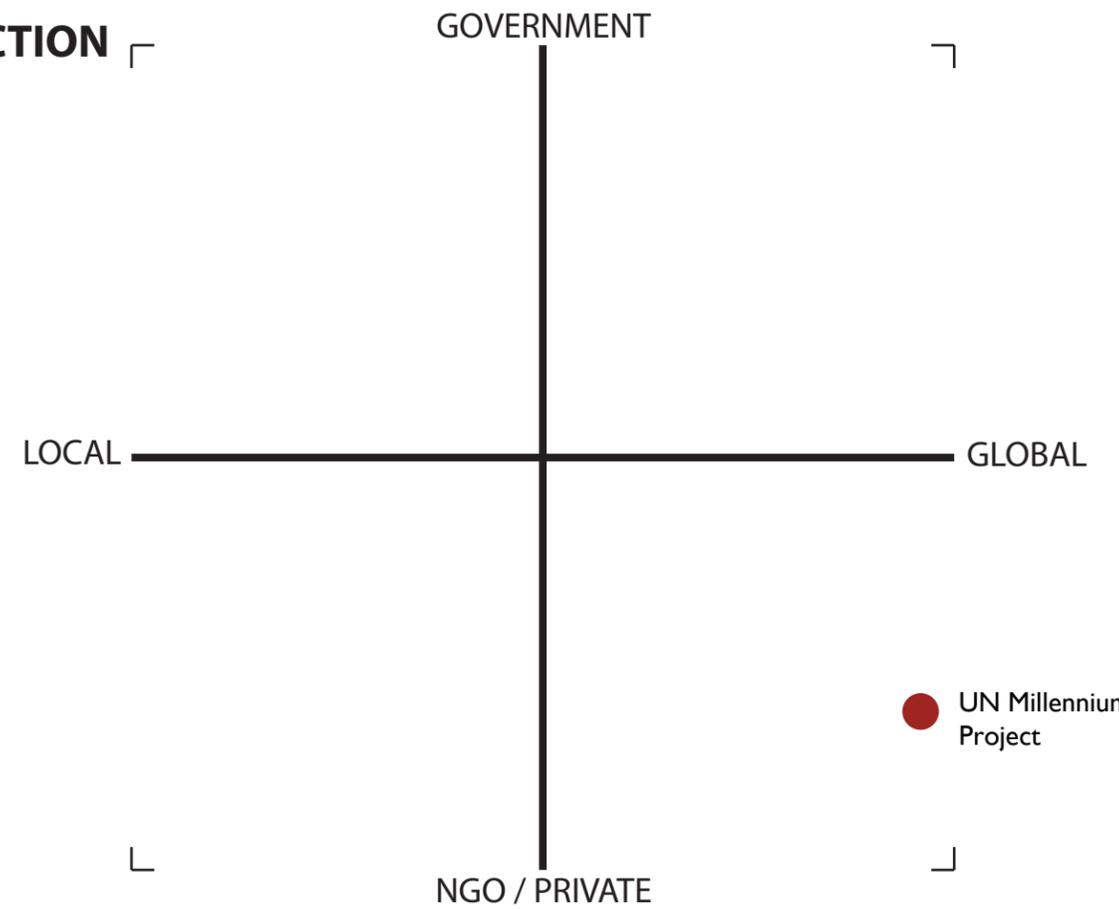
WORKING



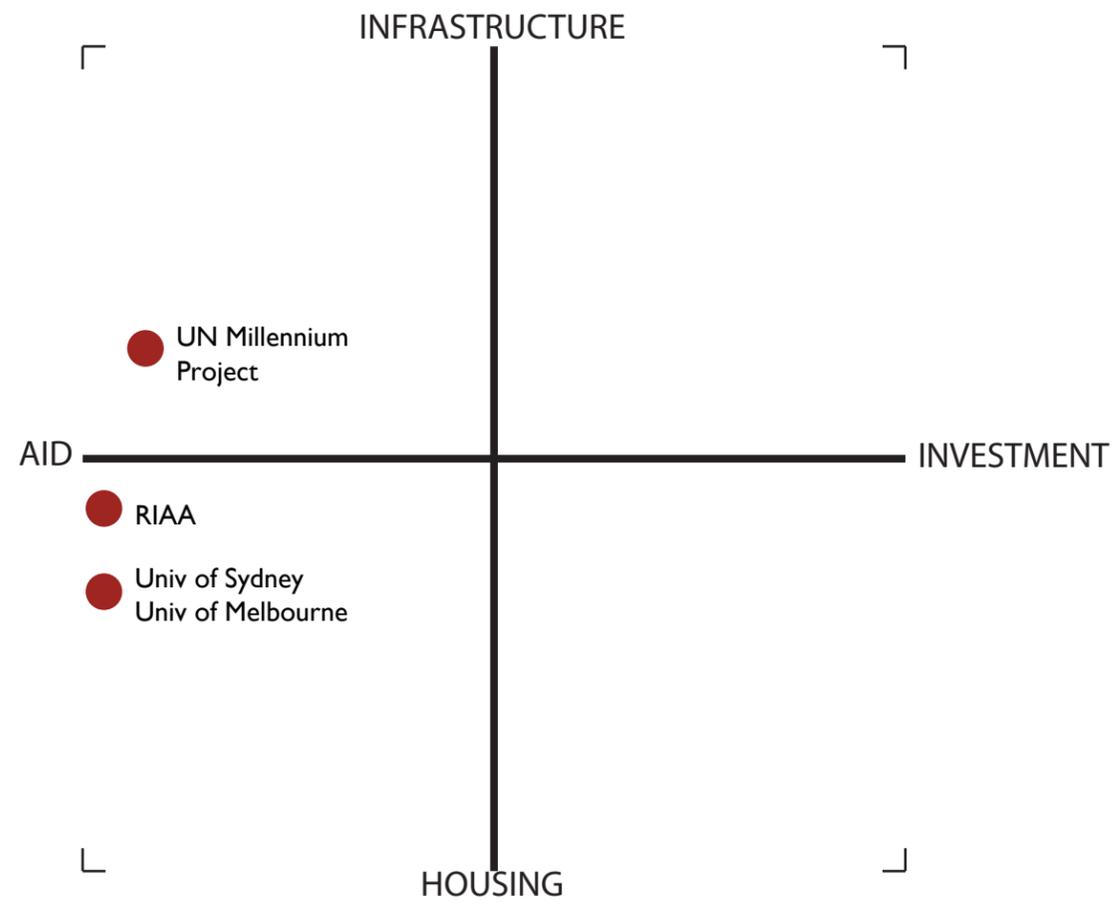
SLUM TYPES



BODY OF ACTION



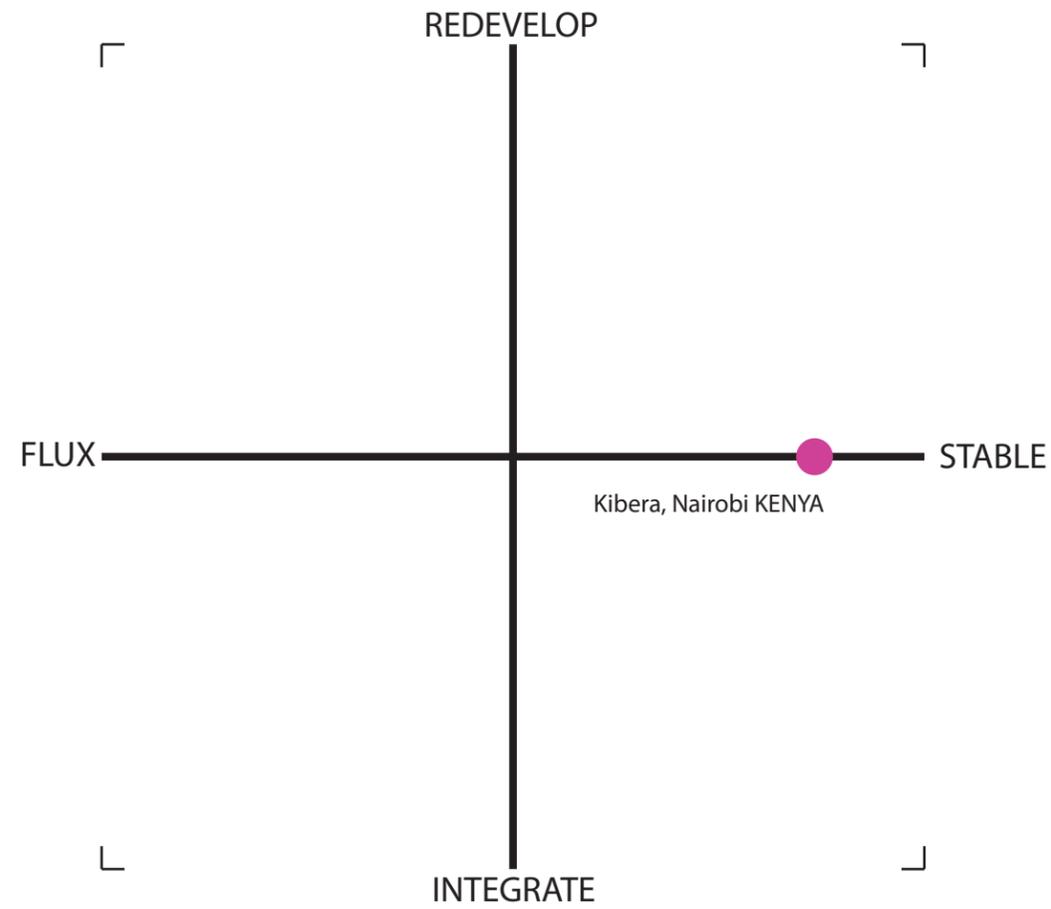
FINANCE



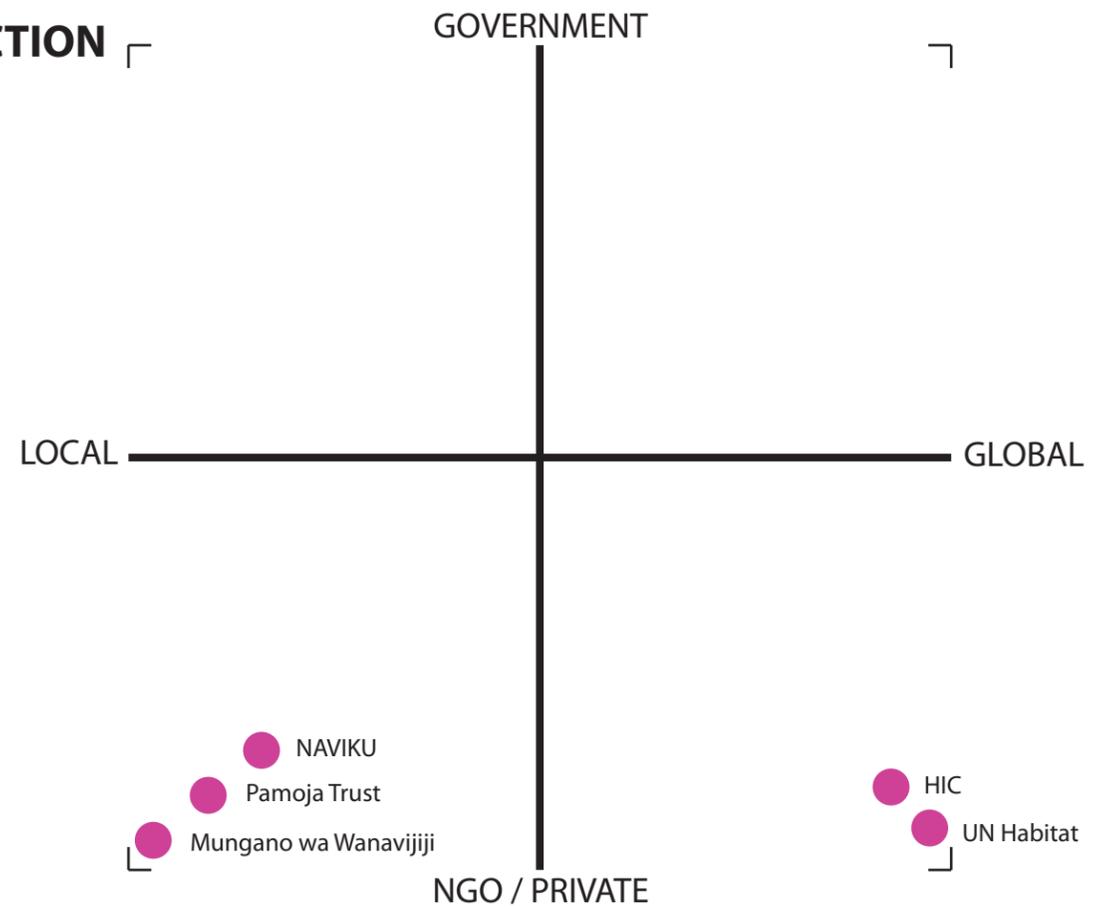
WORKING



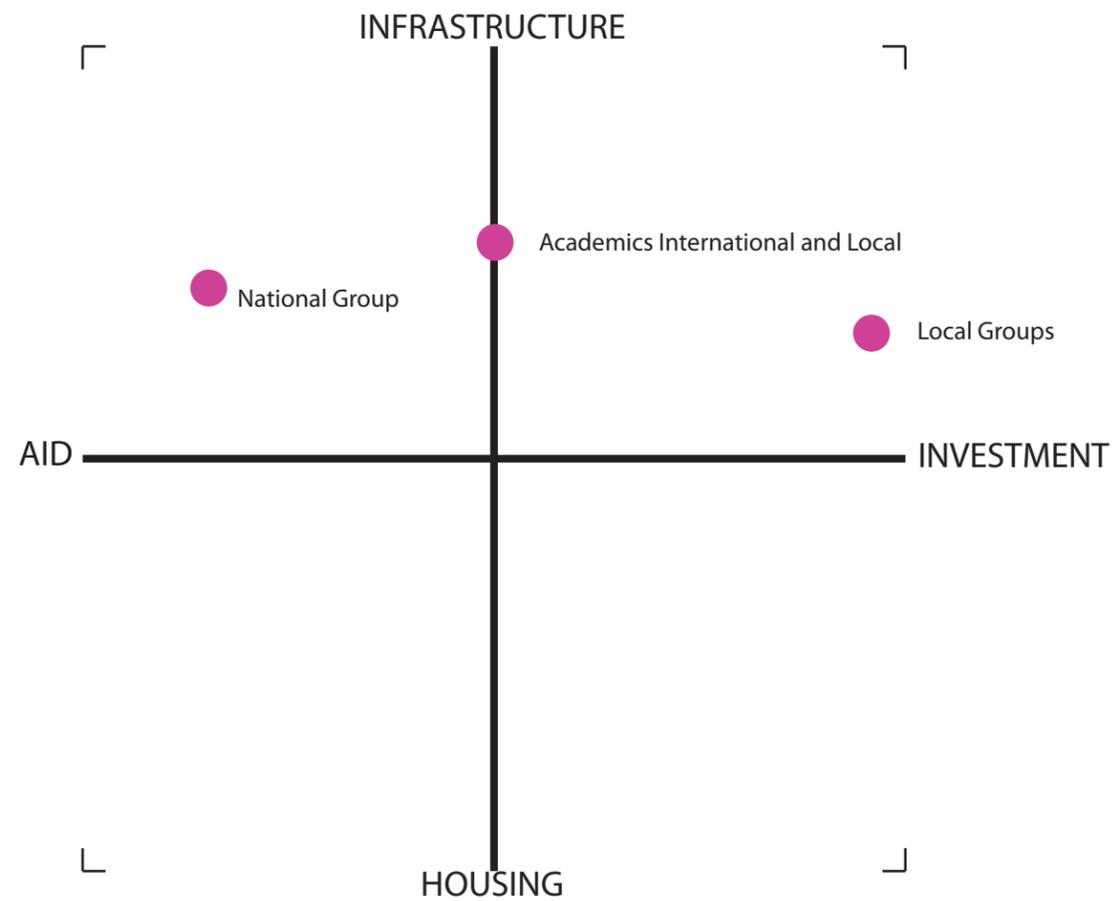
SLUM TYPES



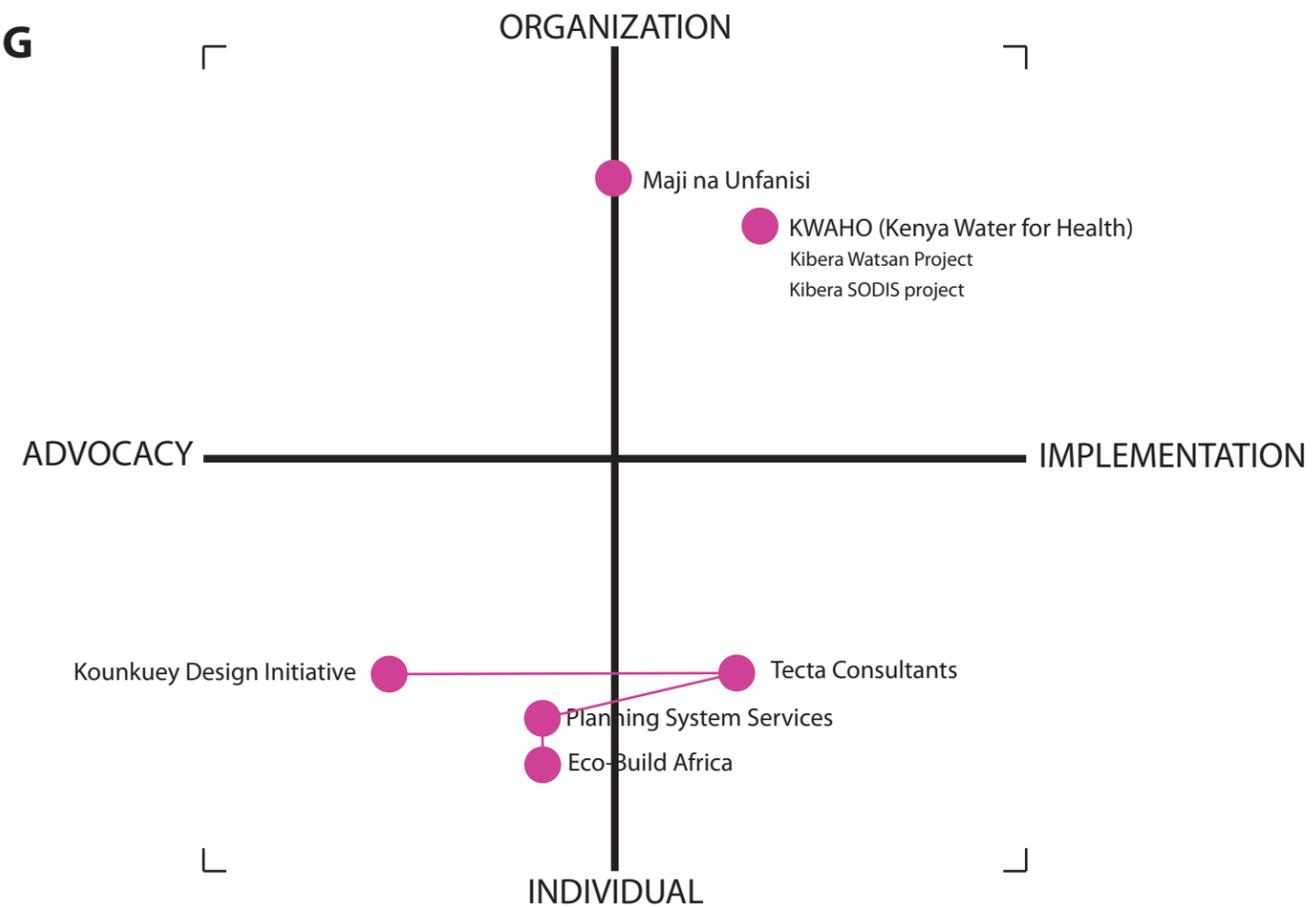
BODY OF ACTION



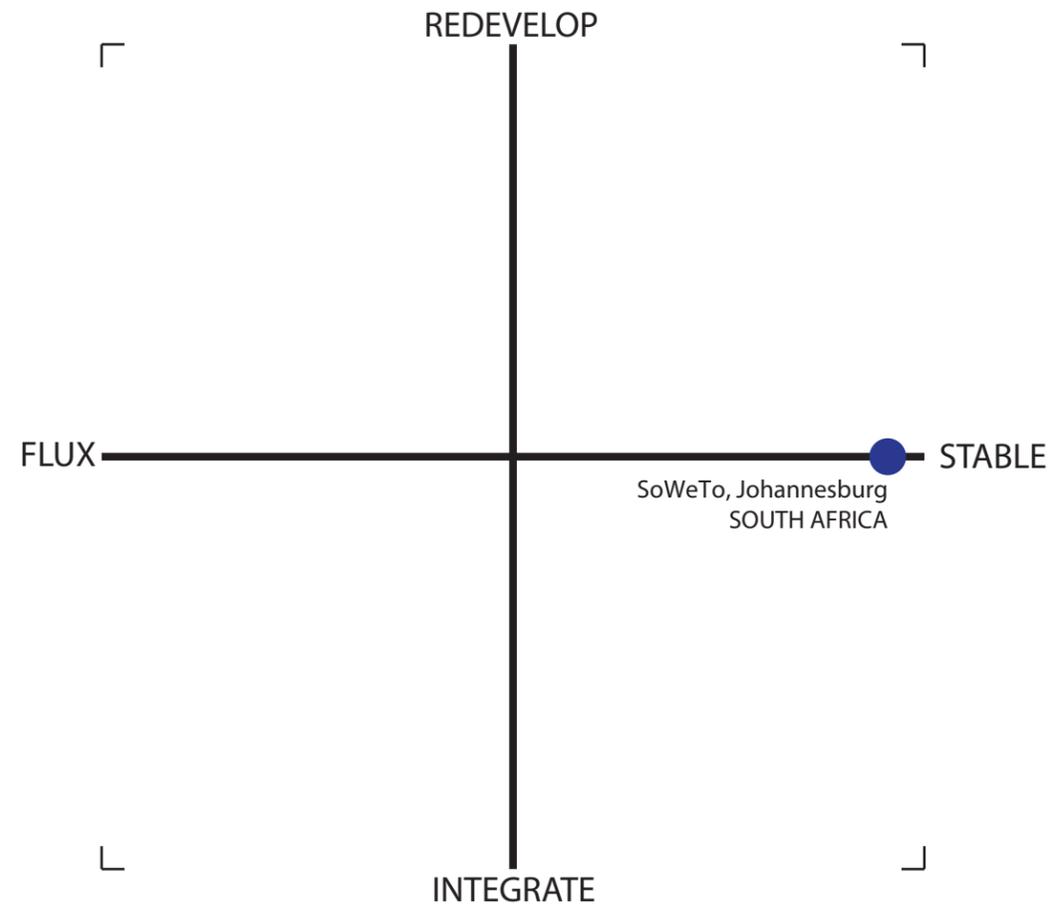
FINANCE



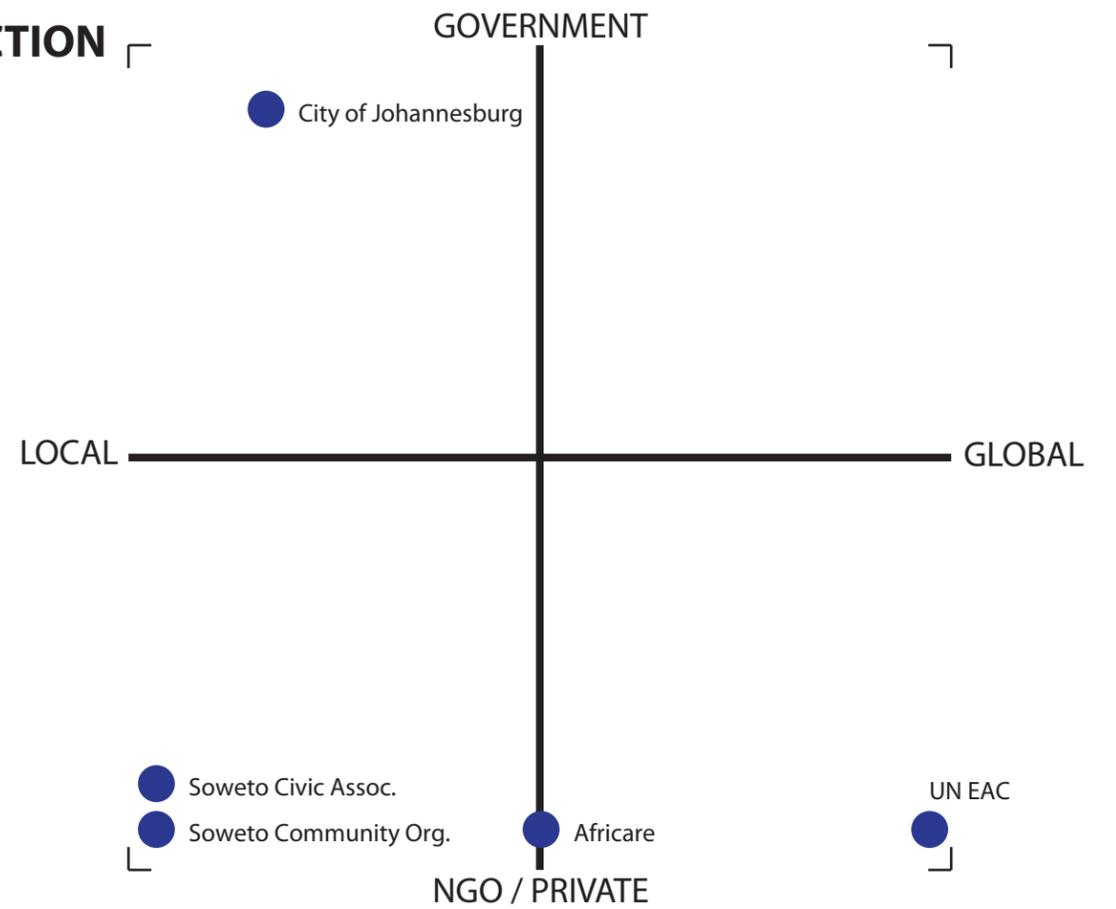
WORKING



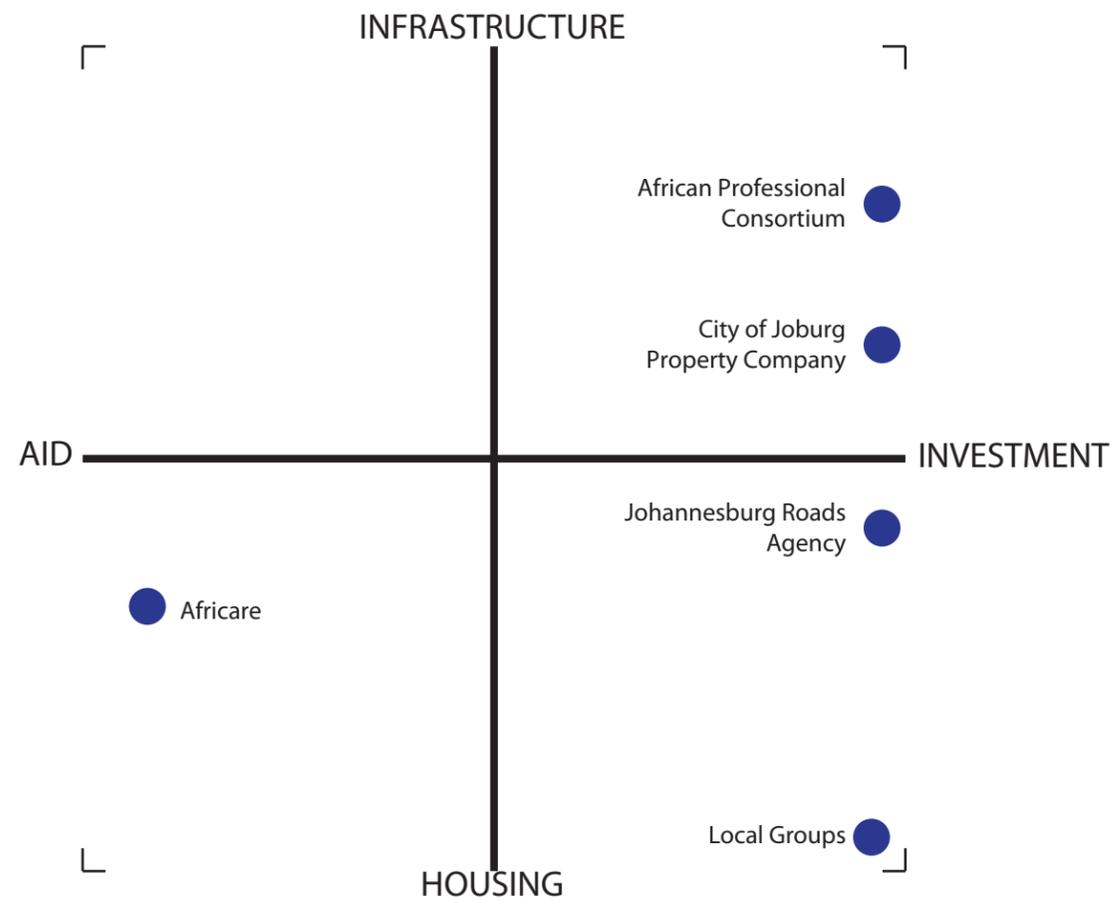
SLUM TYPES



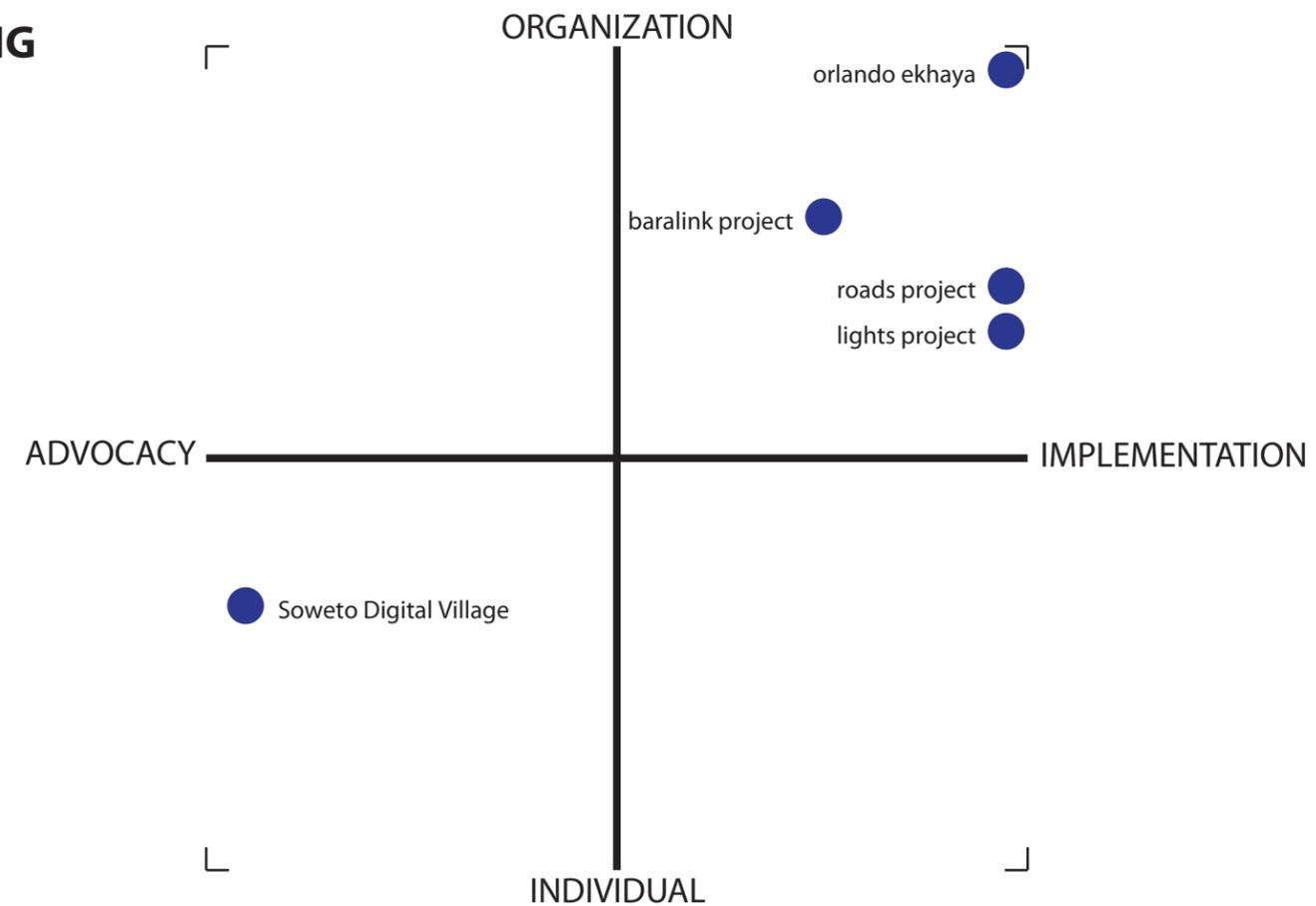
BODY OF ACTION



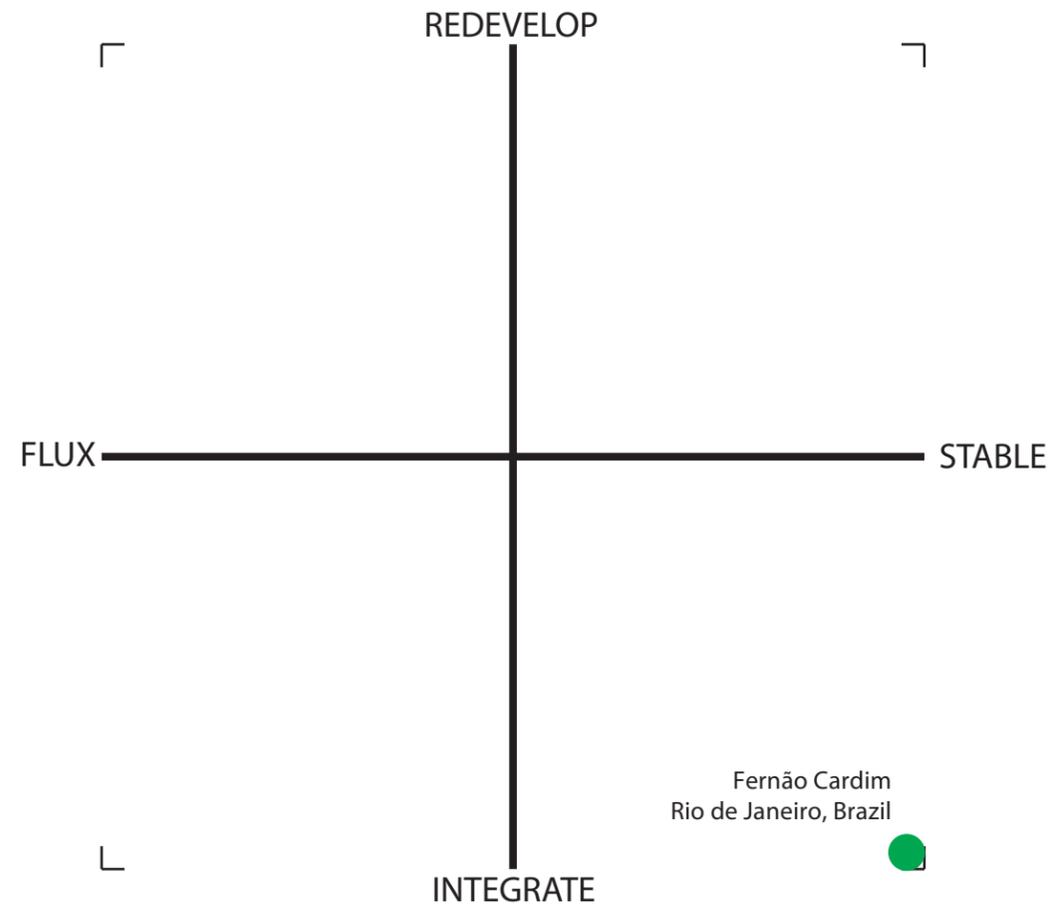
FINANCE



WORKING

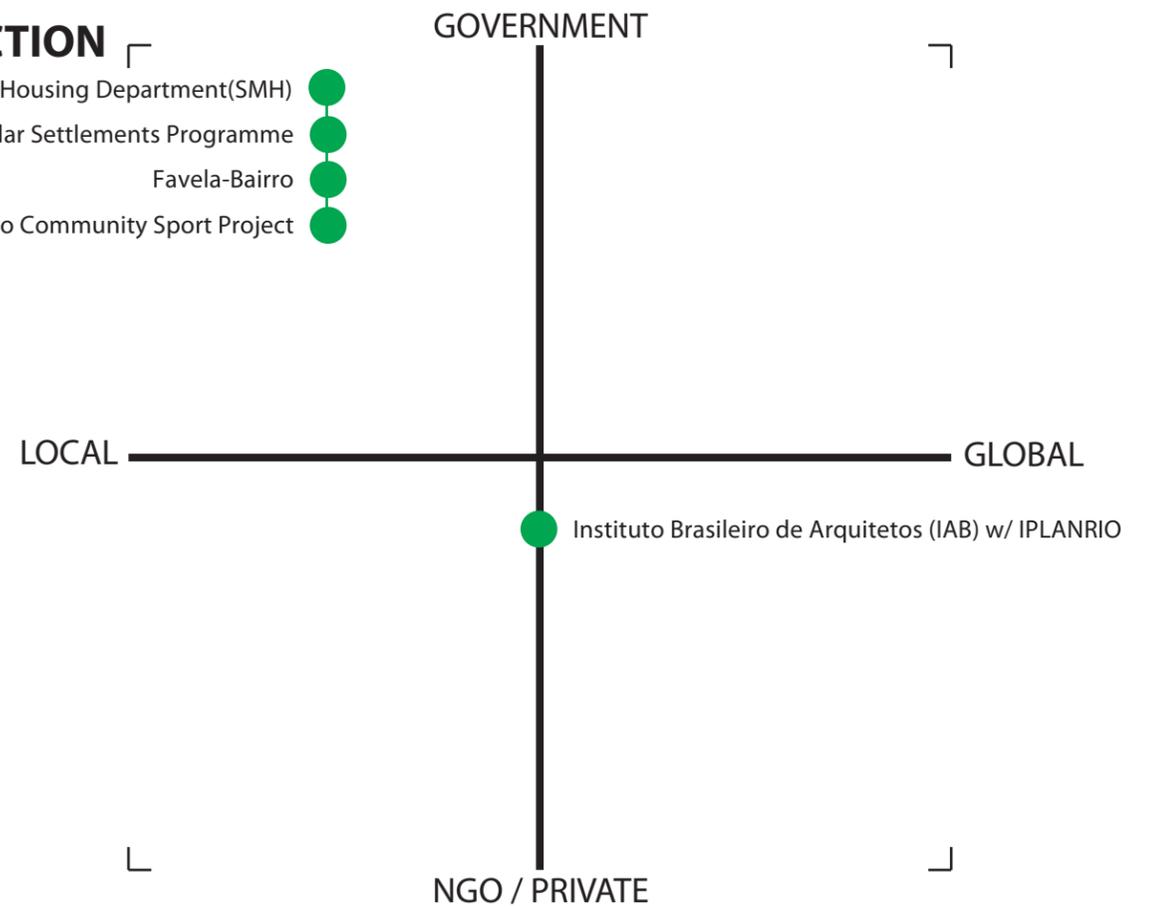


SLUM TYPES

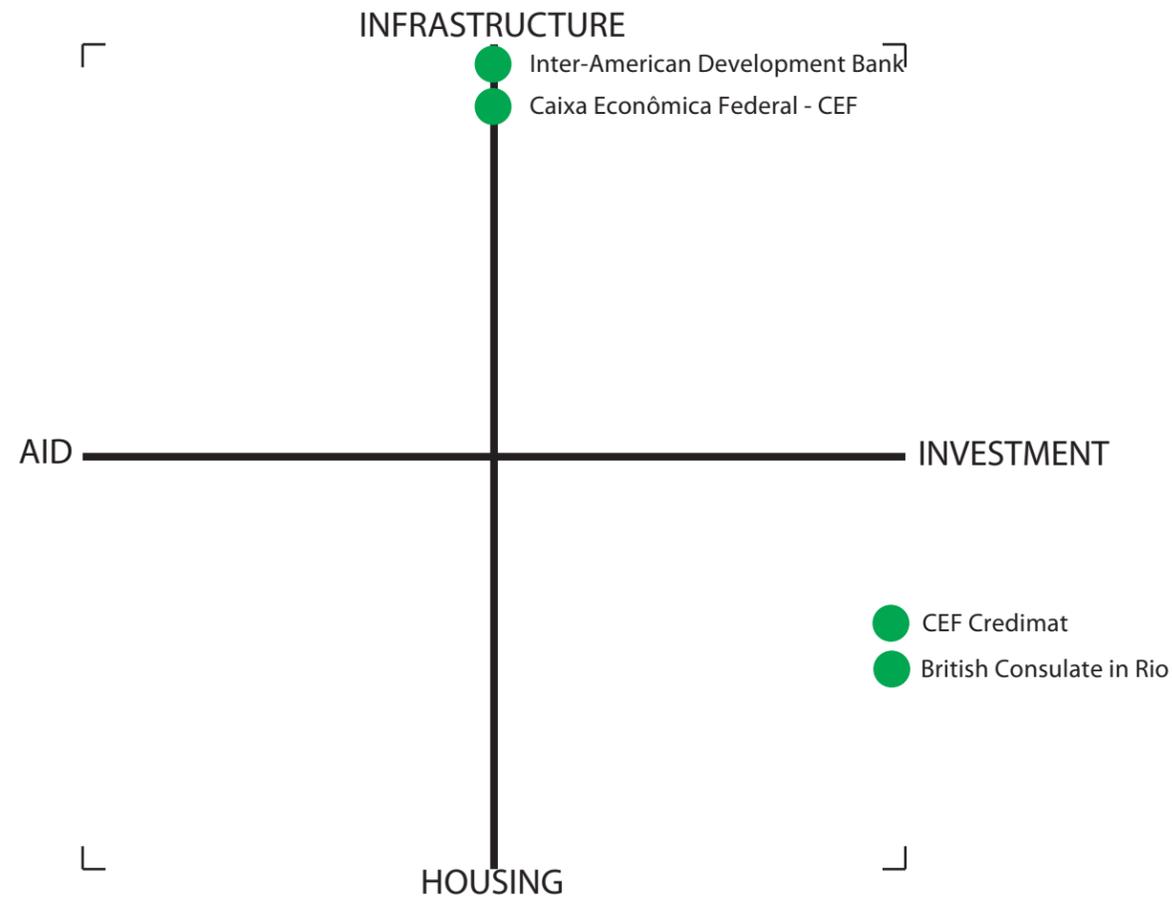


BODY OF ACTION

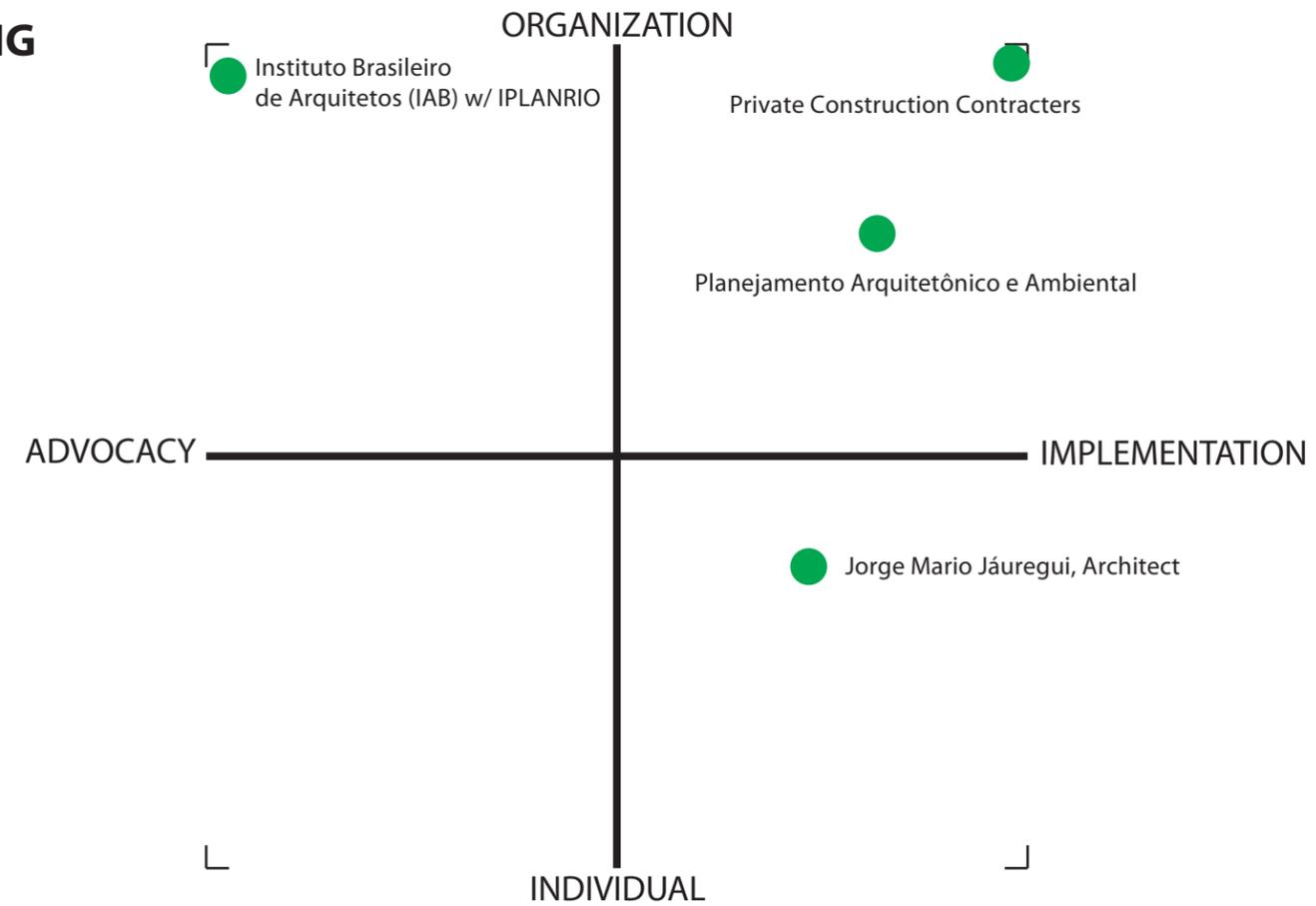
- Rio De Janeiro Municipal Housing Department(SMH)
- Urbanisation of Popular Settlements Programme
- Favela-Bairro
- Favela Bairro Community Sport Project



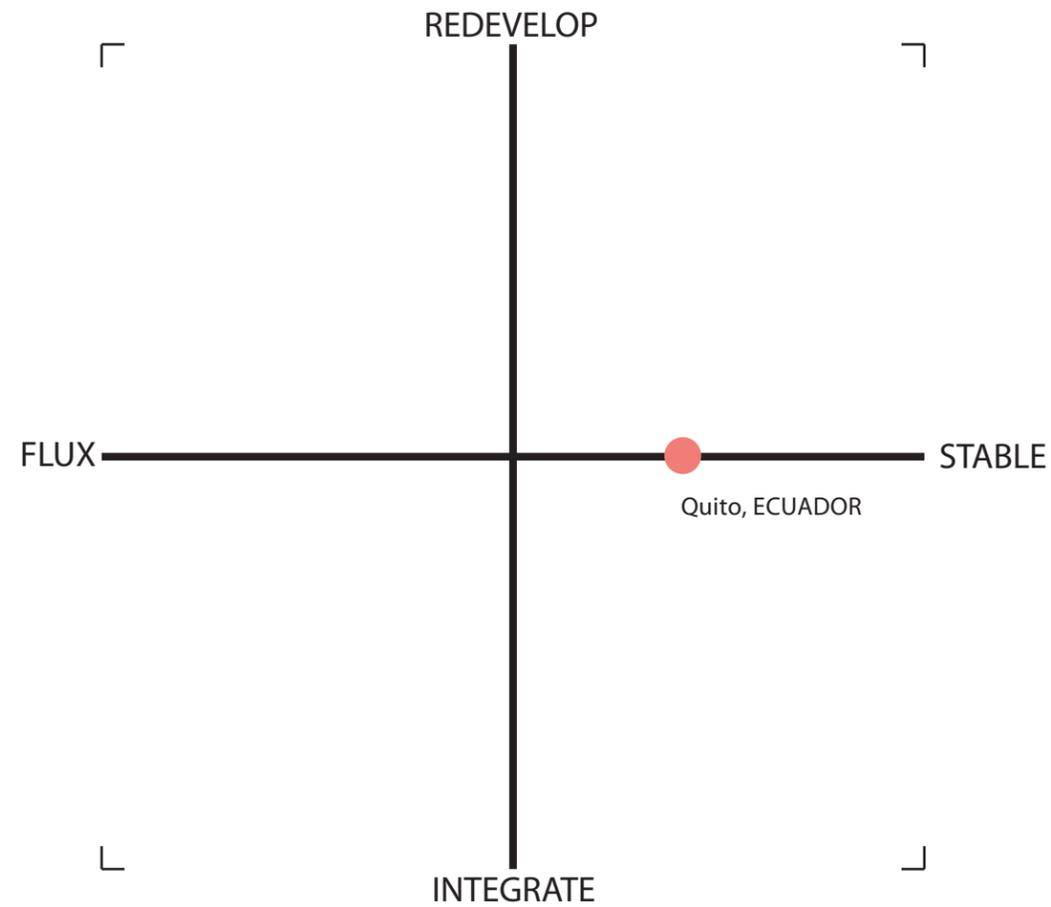
FINANCE



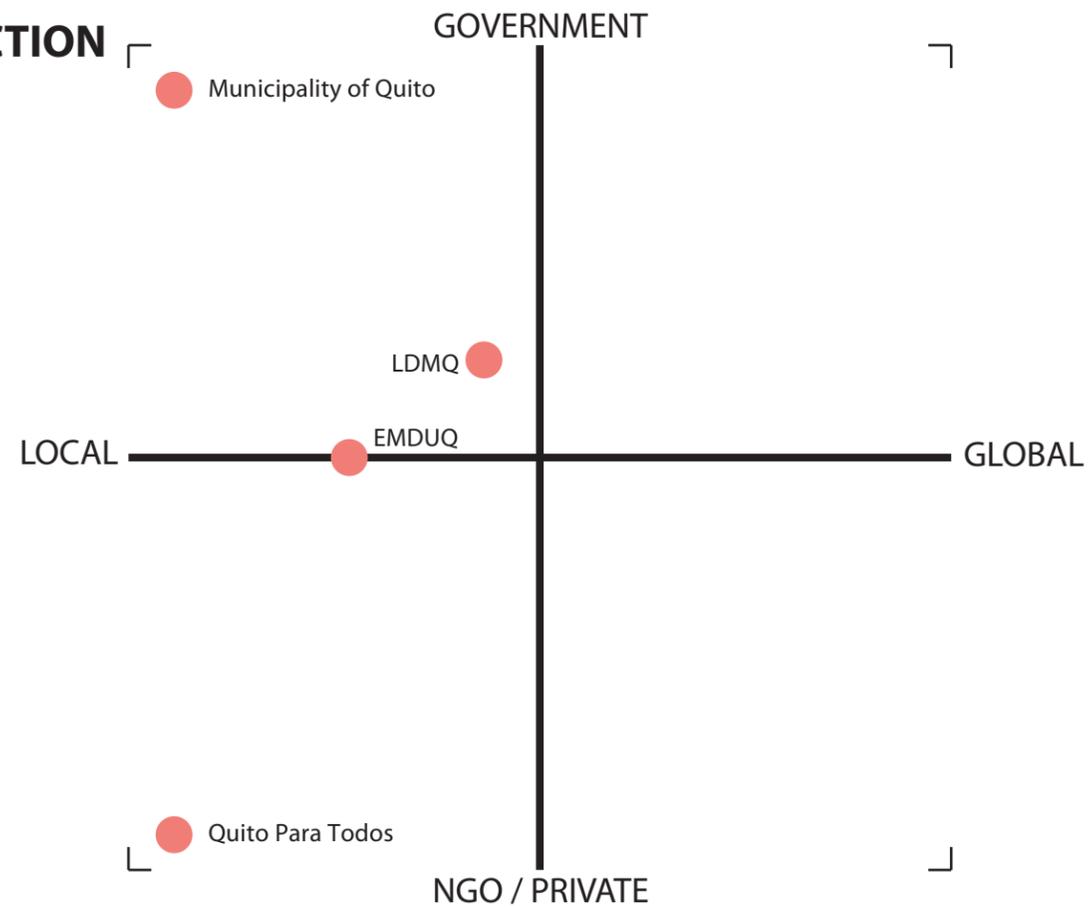
WORKING



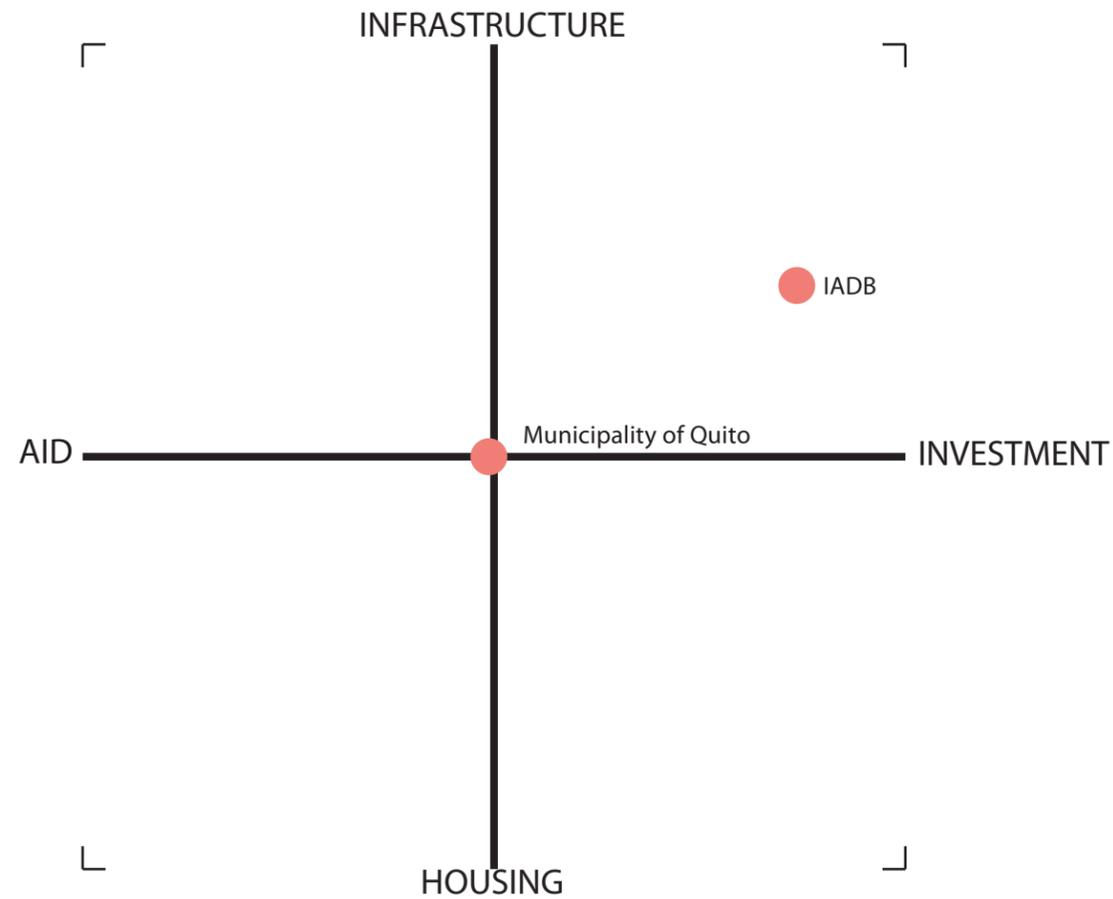
SLUM TYPES



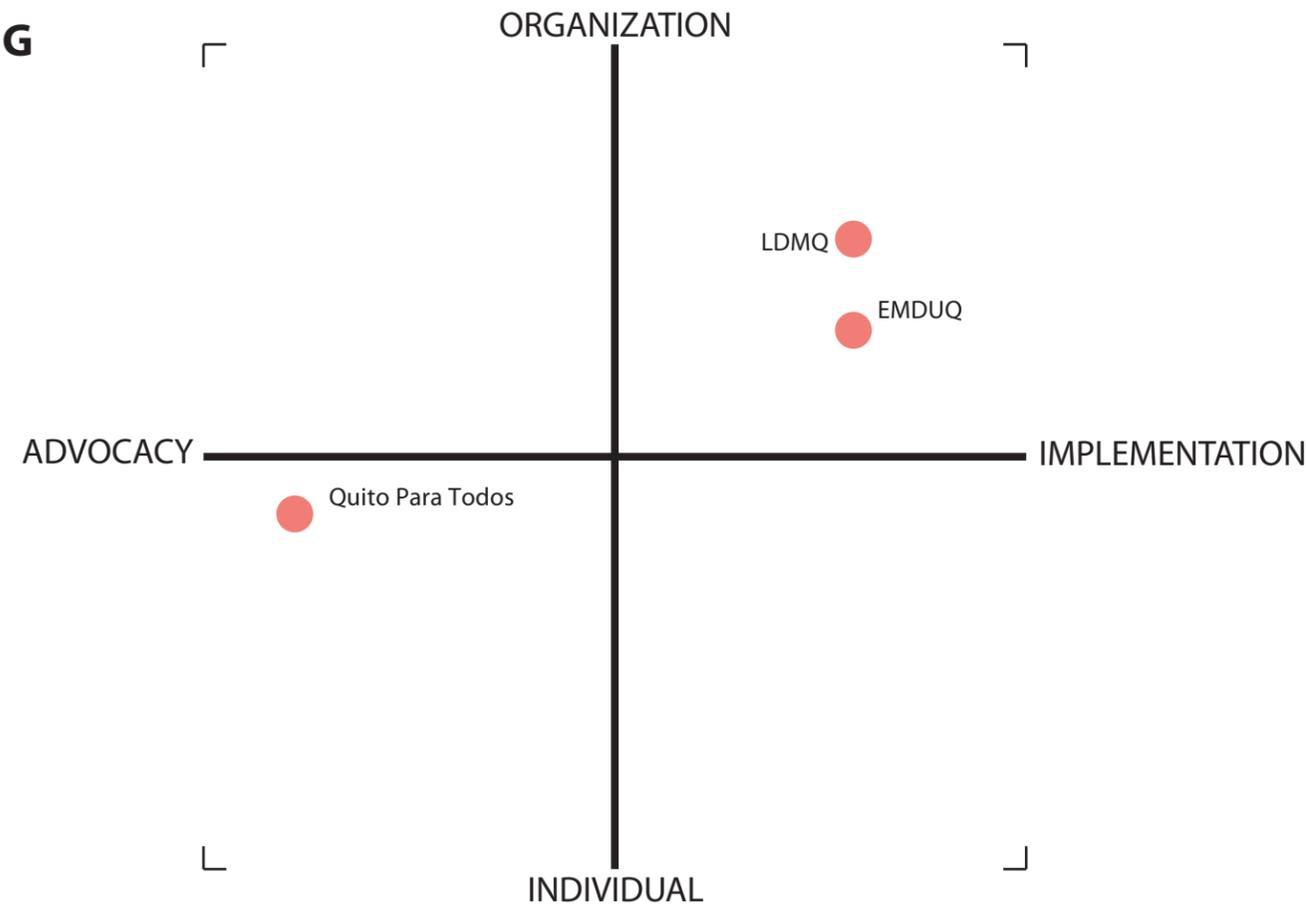
BODY OF ACTION



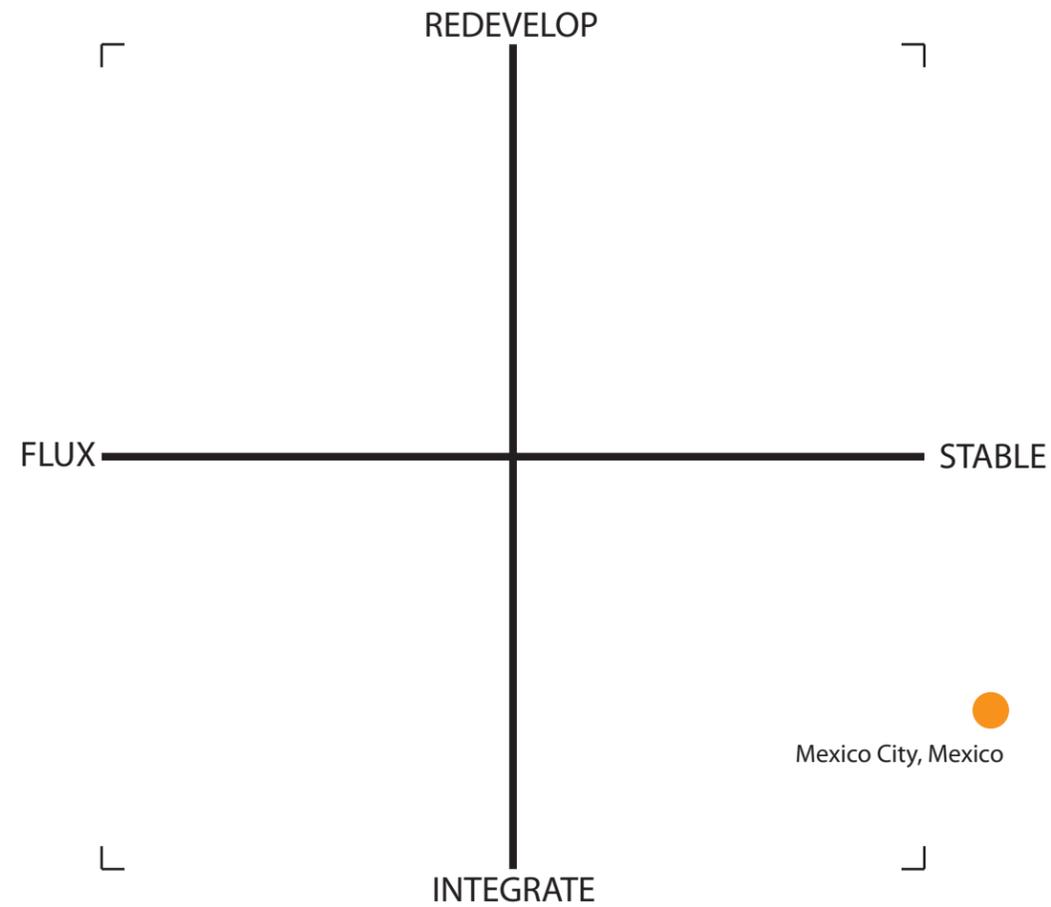
FINANCE



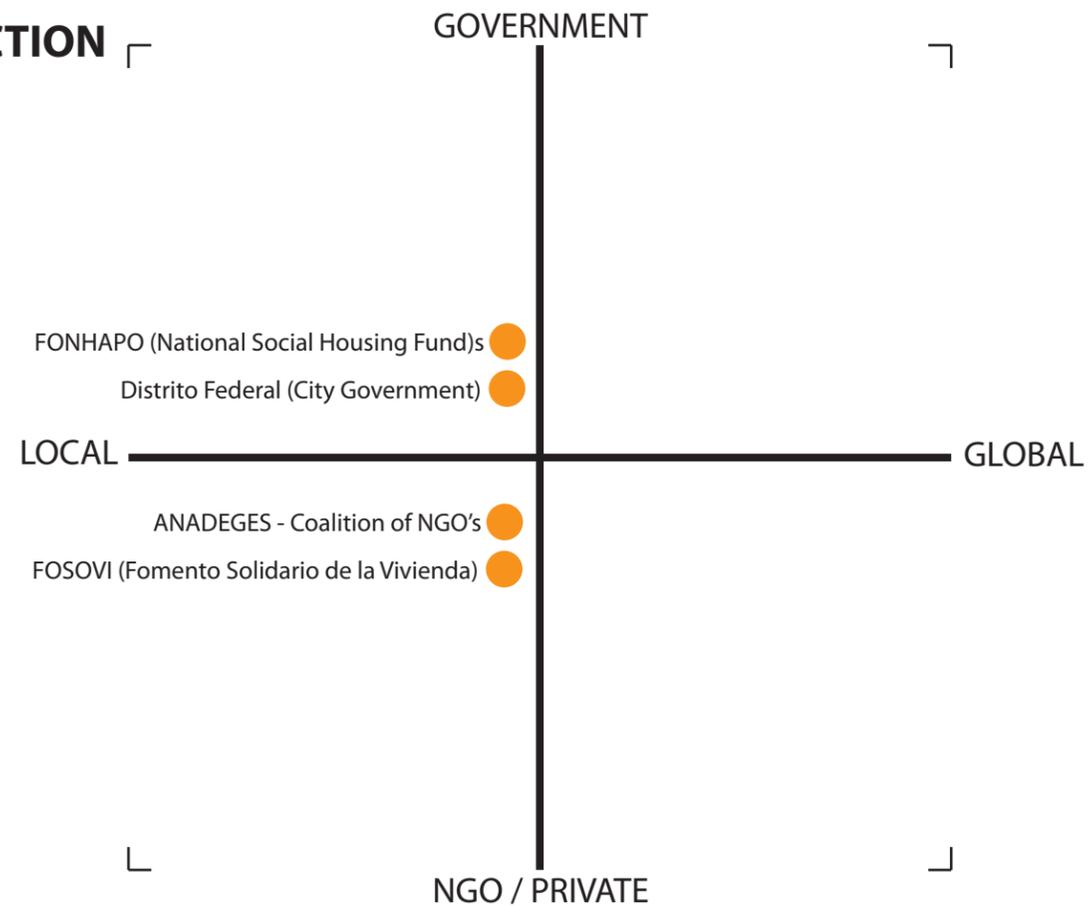
WORKING



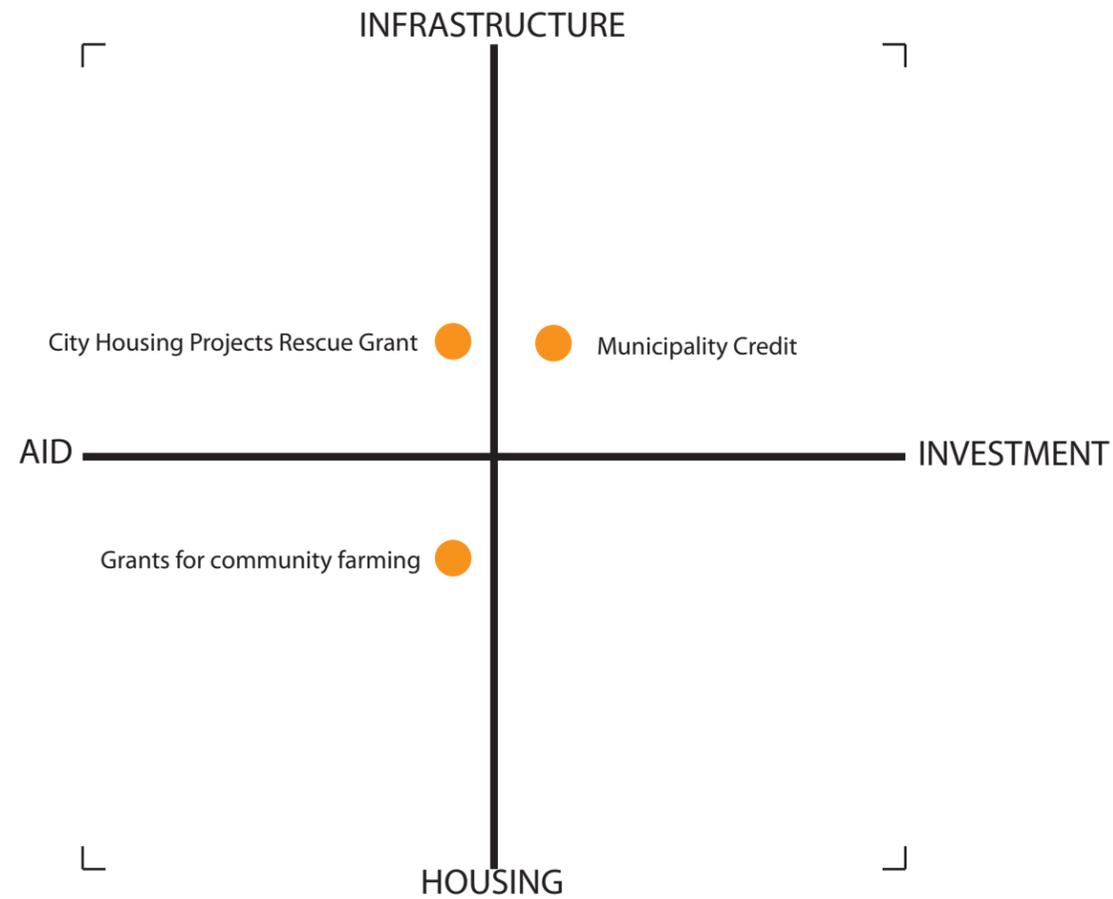
SLUM TYPES



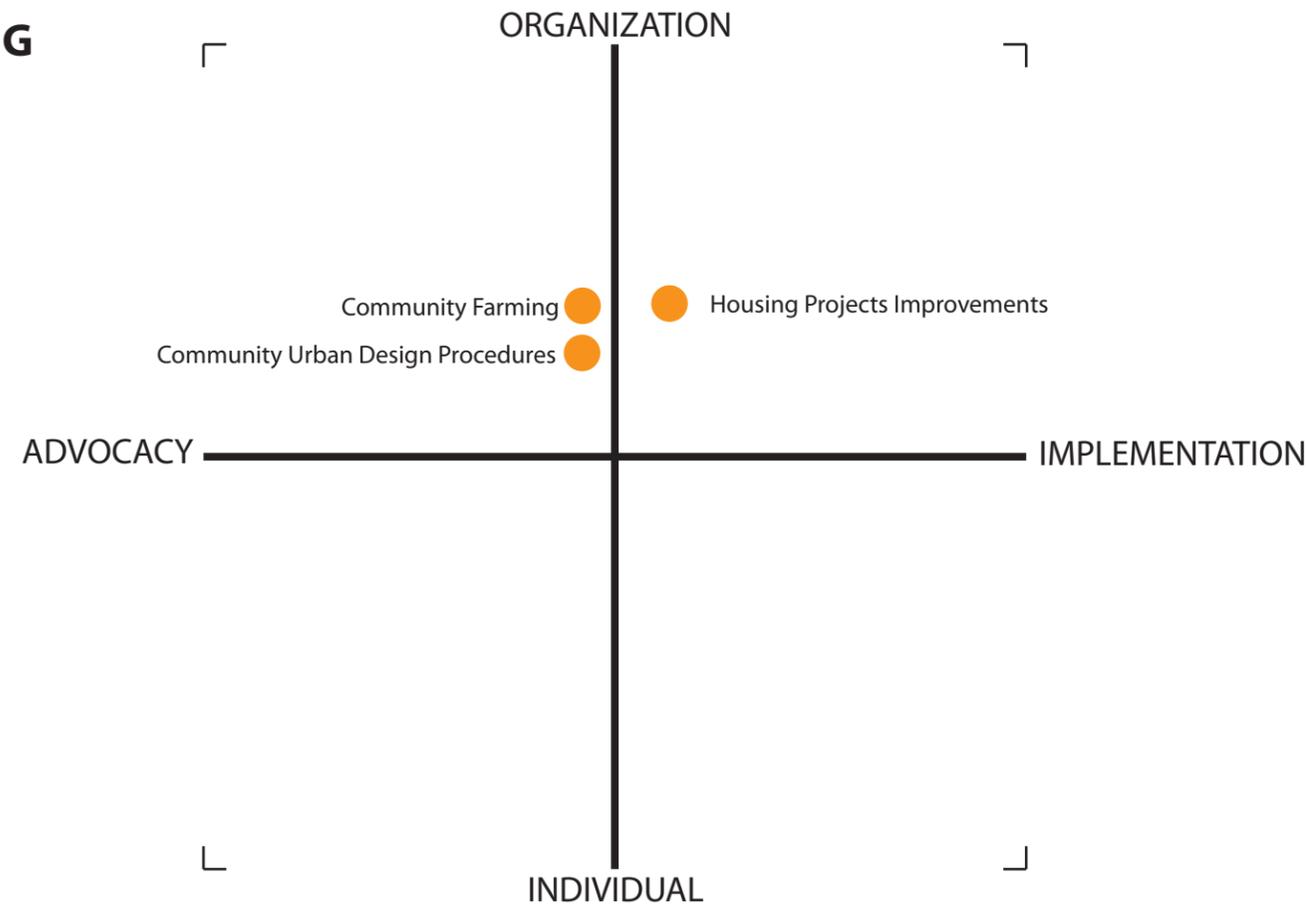
BODY OF ACTION



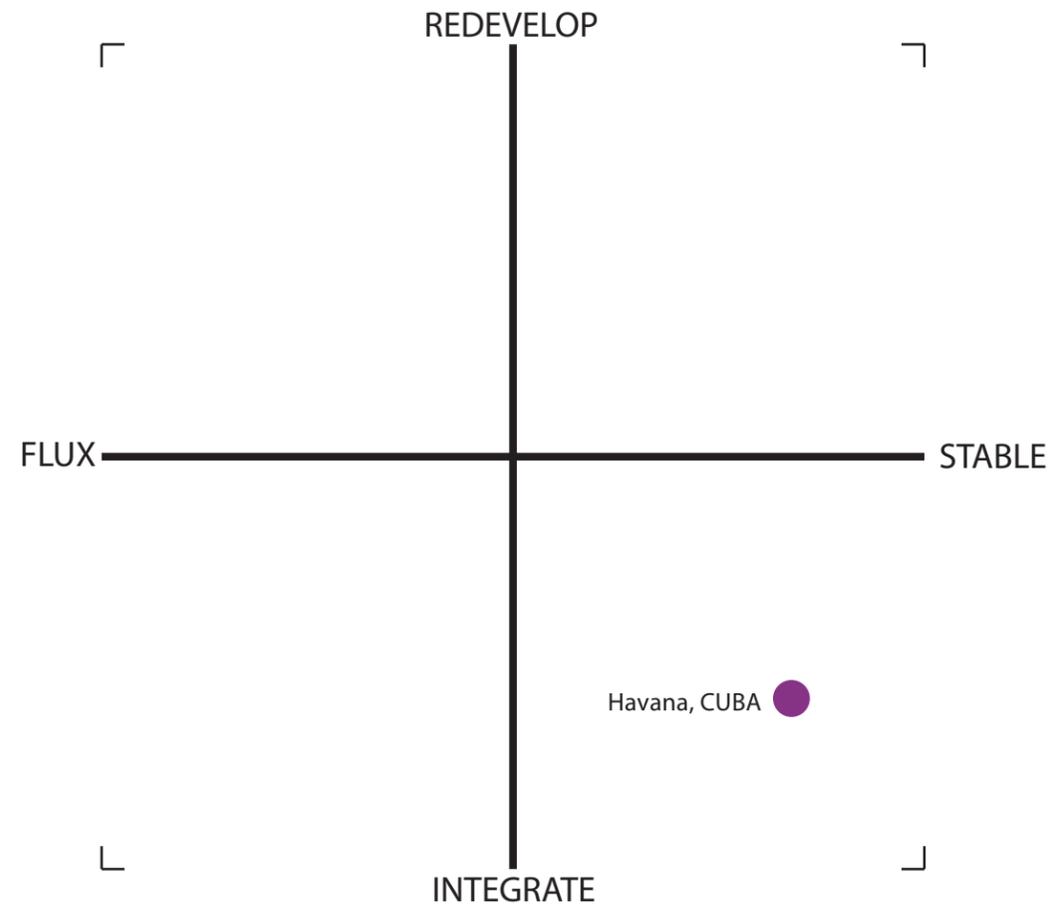
FINANCE



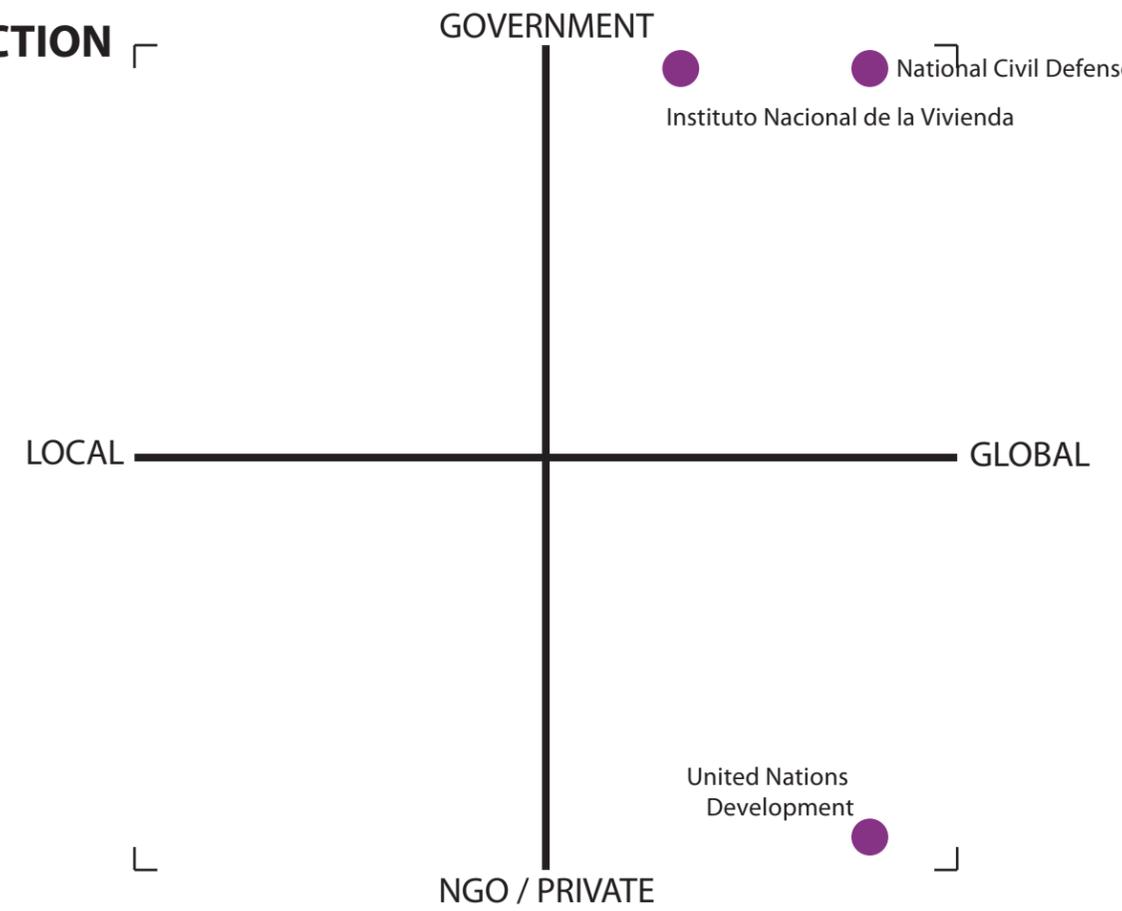
WORKING



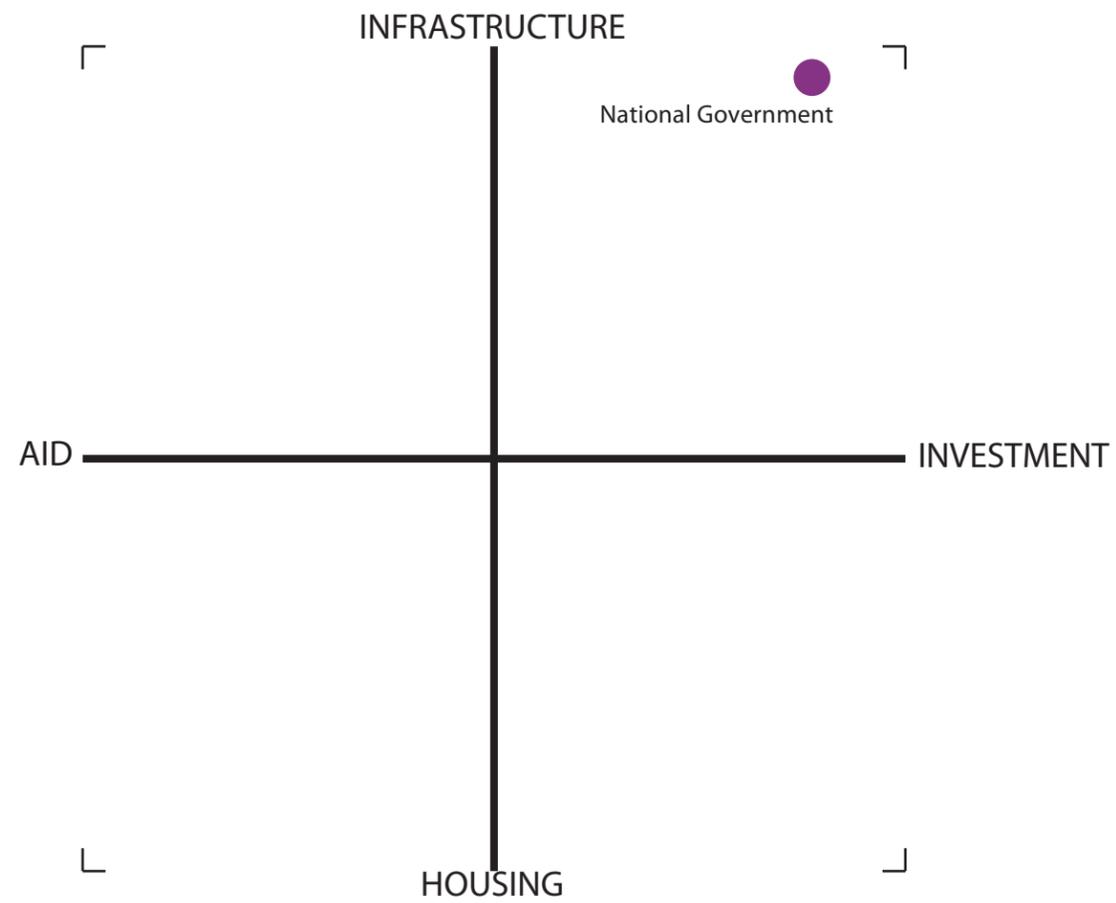
SLUM TYPES



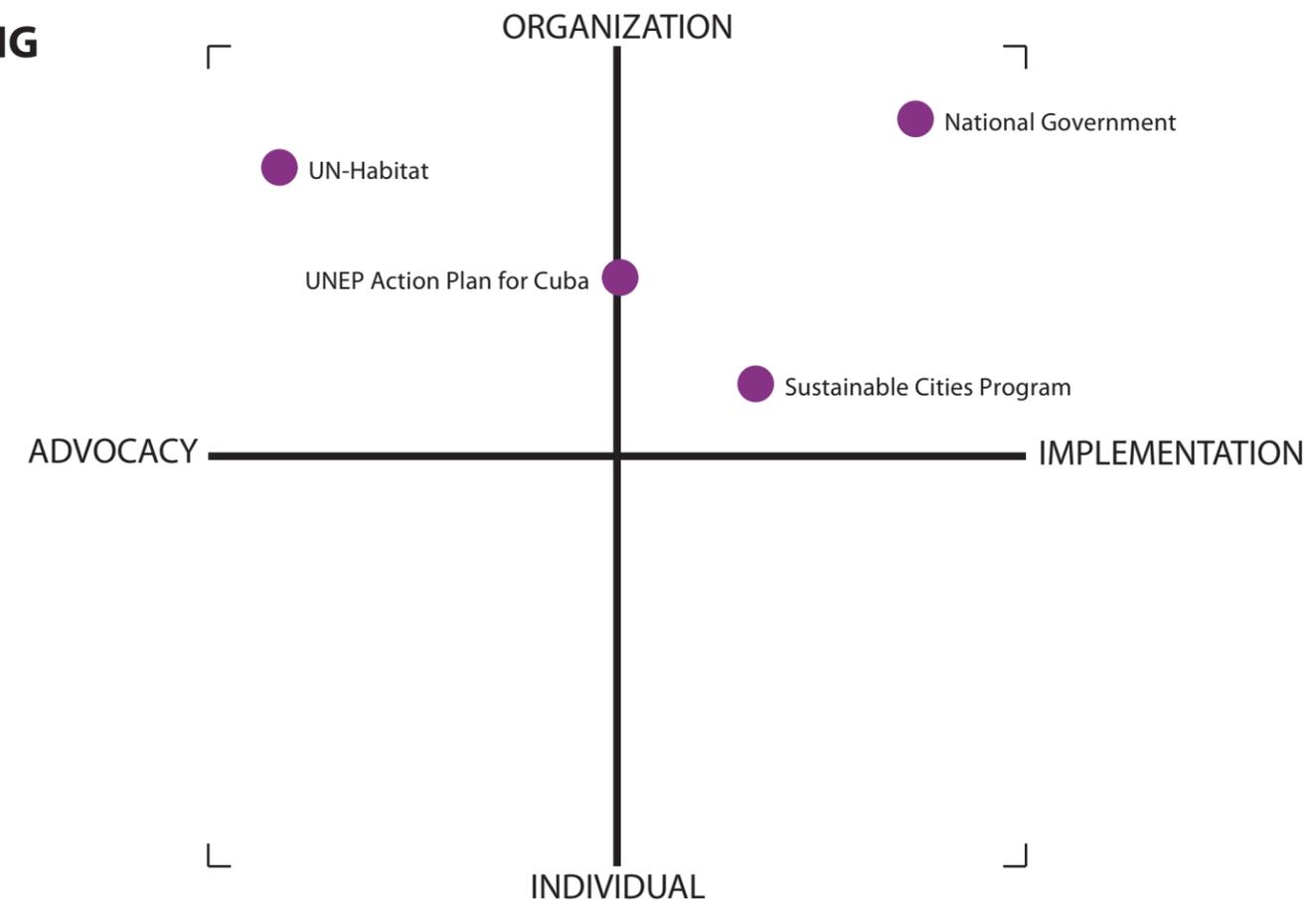
BODY OF ACTION



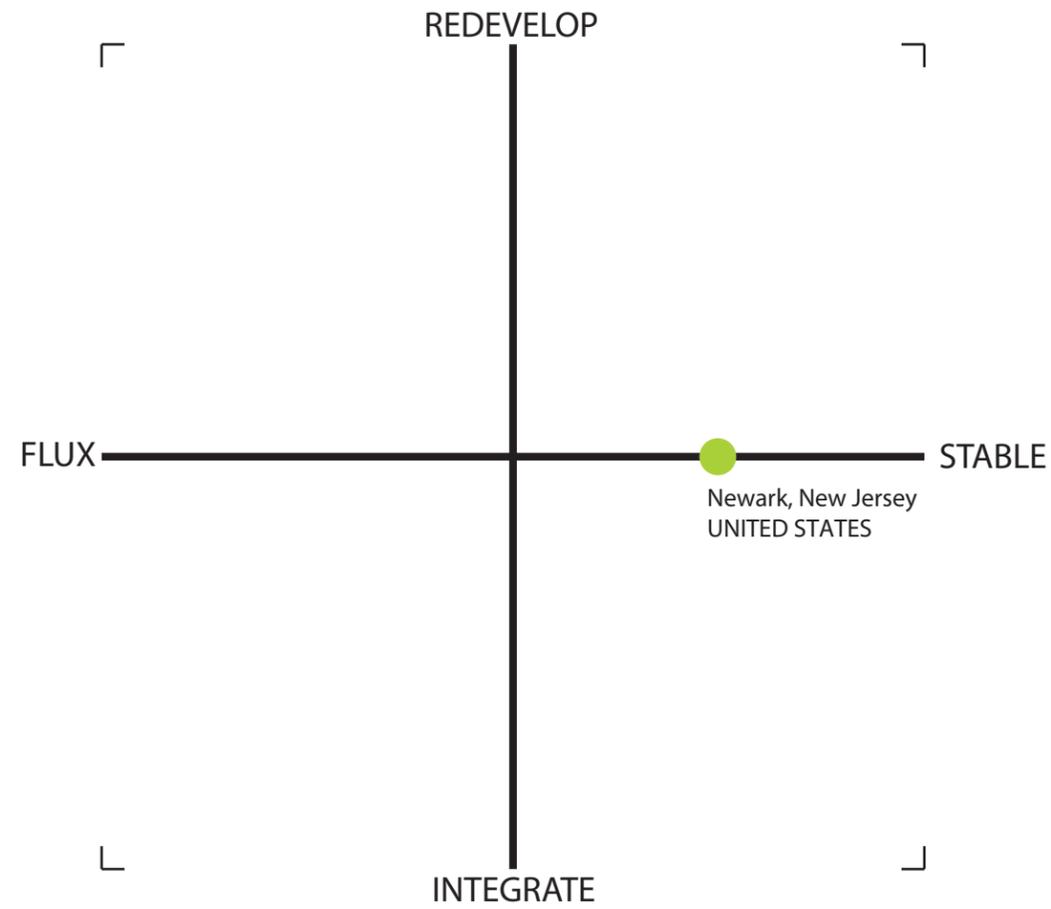
FINANCE



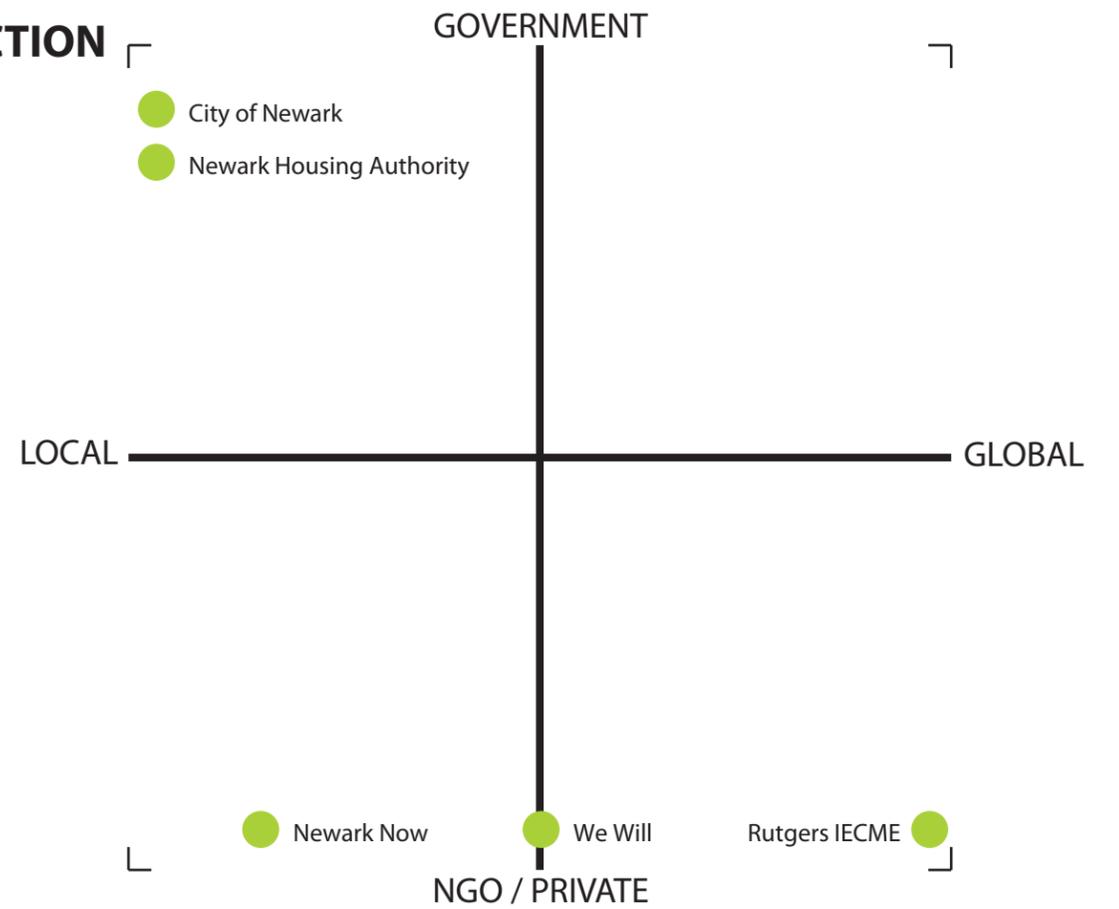
WORKING



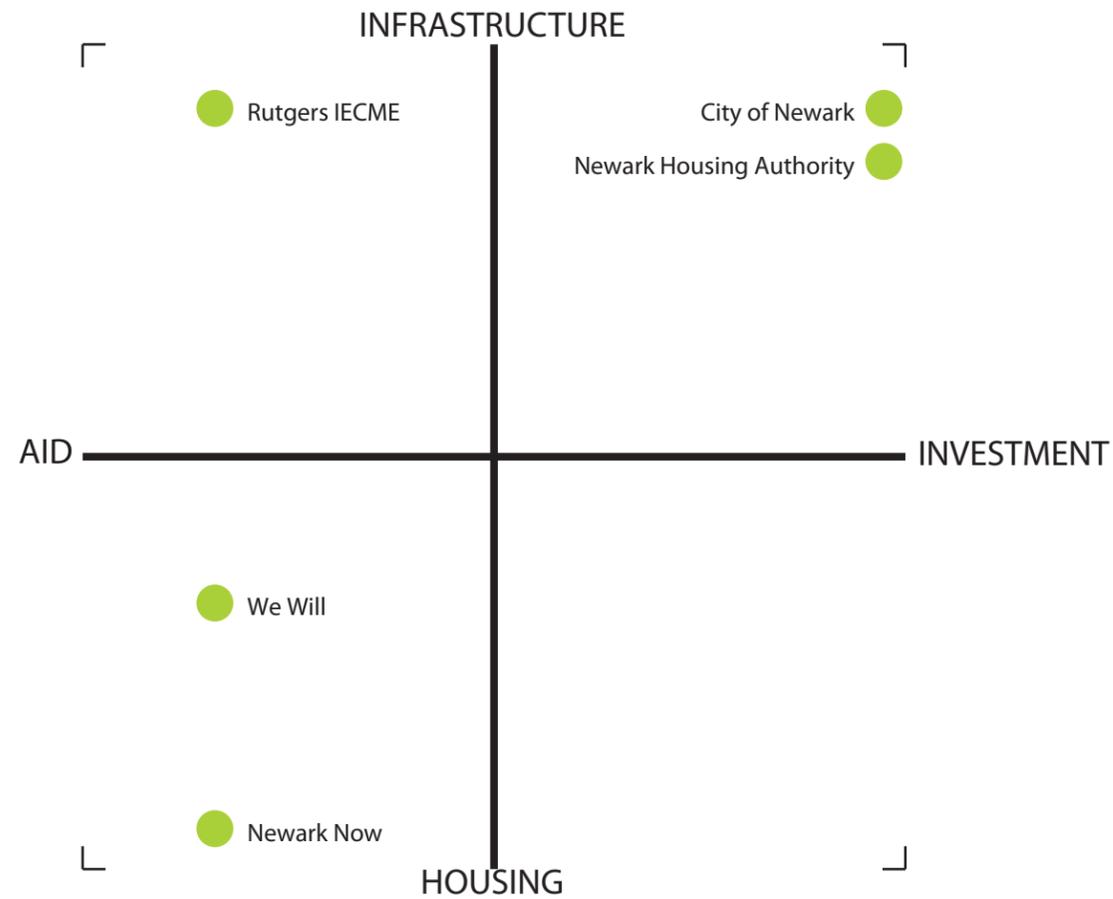
SLUM TYPES



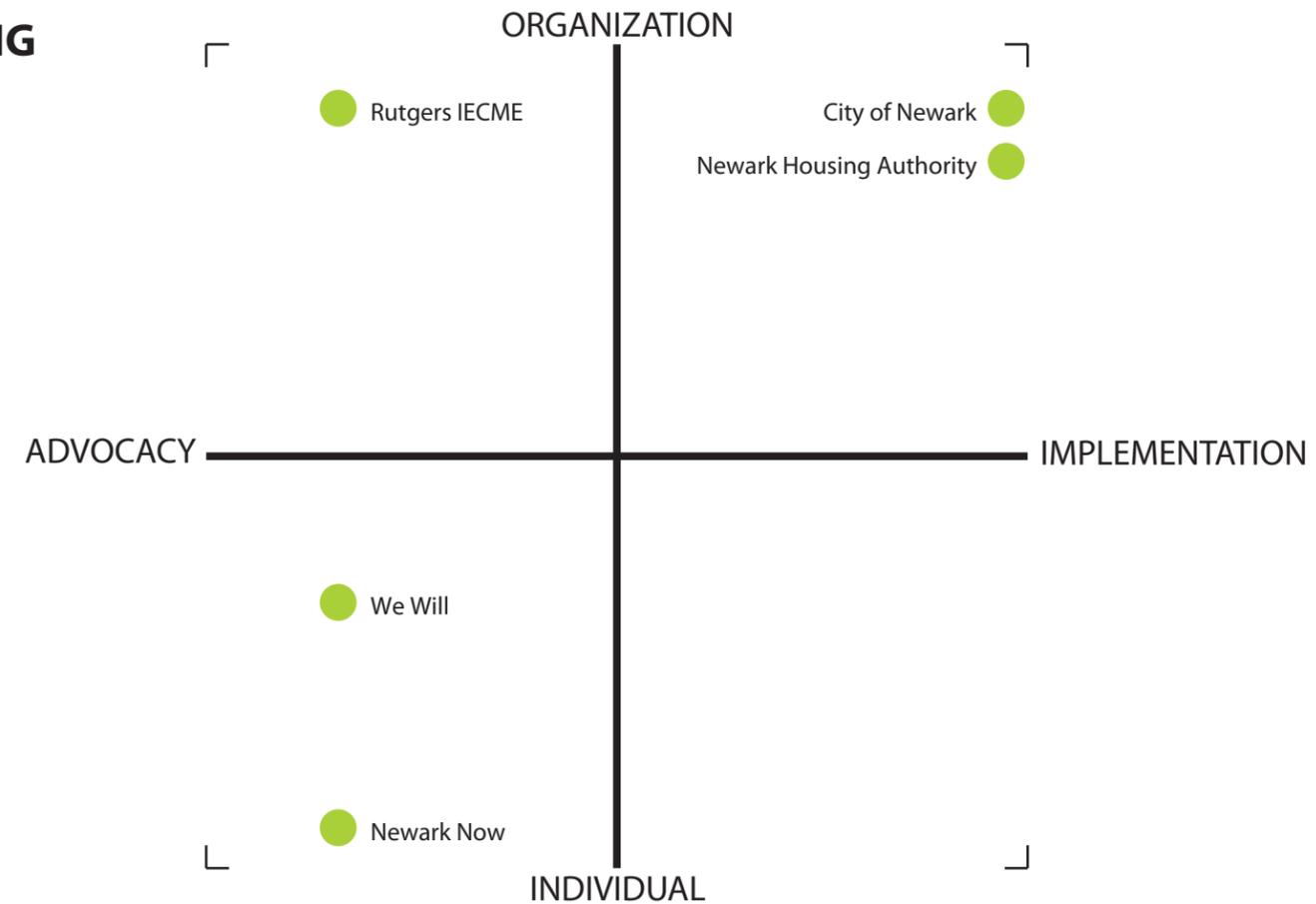
BODY OF ACTION



FINANCE



WORKING



SOCIALDESIGNPRACTICE SLUMS

Josh Dannenberg
Noel Murphy
Quilian Riano
Dan Spiegel
Ryan Wampler
Julia Watson

<http://socialdesign.wordpress.com>

DHARAVI, Mumbai, India

settled:	1930's
population:	500.000 – 1 MILLION
area:	223 HA
density:	3000 P / HA
languages:	tamil
demographics:	-
slum definition:	poorly built congested tenements, inadequate infrastructure,located in a congested environment

overview

Dharavi is the largest and most highly populated slum pocket in Asia. The Government of Maharashtra, which includes Mumbai where Dharavi is located, has accepted a proposal submitted by Architect, Mr. Mukesh Mehta for the redevelopment of Dharavi which, after suitable modifications, will be implemented through the government established Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA). The SRA has requested bids from private development groups for rights to redevelop five sections of the slum. In exchange for development rights (valued in excess of \$2 billion), the land developer is required to rehouse current residents and install critical infrastructure for the community. Remaining land will be developed for market interests. Previous projects undertaken by the SRA have required 70% approval by slum inhabitatns, ensuring substantial support for government intervention. The proposed Dharavi Redevelopment Project has suspended that requirement by insisting that Dharavi inhabitants encroachers without legal title to the land.

redevelopment agencies

MAHARASHTRA HOUSING AND AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MHADA)	The MHADA is a Maharashtra government agency responsible for housing and development projects throughout the state. Due to the considerable percentage of population residing in slum settlements, the MHADA has initiated a range of strategies aimed at resettling slum communities. Among the MHADA's largest programs is the Slum Rehabilitation Authority, which coordinates and manages large slum intervention projects and often supports collaboration with private development organizations.
--	---

SLUM REHABILITATION AUTHORITY (SRA)	The SRA operates as part of MHADA. The SRA is the Housing and Development Authorities primary vehicle for government-led integration of slums into the formal city and economy of Mumbai. The SRA has procedures in place designed to protect the rights and needs of slum inhabitants. SRA projects frequently involve private development organizations which see opportunities for investment in exchange for financial and construction expertise.
-------------------------------------	--

DHARAVI REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DRP)	The DRP is a group within the SRA responsible for the management and implementation of Dharavi's Redevelopment. Due to the size and complexity of the Dharavi project, the SRA saw it fit to establish the DRP as a special agency.
-------------------------------------	---

MASHAAL	Mashaal is a non-profit data collection and analysis organization. Due to the complex demographics of Dharavi and concern about the entitlement of slum inhabitants, the government commissioned Mashaal to provide a biometric baseline socio-economic survey. The survey will collect data on population, businesses, and geographic features of the Dharavi slum as a foundation for redevelopment plans. Preceding this commission, no accurate data was available.
---------	---

NATIONAL SLUM DWELLERS FEDERATION (NSDF)

KAMLA RAHEJA VIDYANIDHI INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AREA RESOURCE CENTRES

Many organizations are actively involved in resisting the government's plans for redevelopment and lobbying on behalf of slum inhabitants and businesses who reject the government's program. The Institute for Architecture and the Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres have collaborated to produce an alternative low-density plan which is more generous to current slum dwellers and respects to a greater degree the existing physical structure of Dharavi.

projects

DHARAVI REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT SYNOPSIS

The Dharavi Redevelopment Project is described the first-ever attempt anywhere in India to turn a slum redevelopment into a profitable venture for governments. With the state government demanding Rs 450 per square foot as the minimum premium that global bidders must offer to win development rights in Asia's most well-know slum, alongside a host of other freebies winning developers must build, the model is being viewed as a solution worth replicating if it succeeds. The situation in Dharavi is a tense standoff between government bodies moving forward with a high-cost private development initiative and citizen-oriented bodies seeking an inclusive public process where the rights and needs of slum residents are represented and defended. Winning bidders will also have to invest in infrastructure development within their self-sustained townships, at no cost to the government. "Eighteen different amenities have been incorporated within the development plan for the area," said Chahal. "And these will be developed for the city, free of cost." In that sense, the Dharavi Redevelopment Project is breaking new ground. The developer will have to provide not just the buildings to resettle the slum dwellers living in the particular area but also all the infrastructure including roads, drainage, water supply, municipal office, hospital, school, industrial estate, open spaces for recreation, etc. In other words, the developer will be expected to deliver a complete 'township' to the SRA.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

According to SRA norms, the slum dweller whose name appear in the voters list as on 1995 and who is actual occupant of the hutment is eligible for rehabilitation. Each family will be allotted a self contained house of 225-sq ft carpet area free of cost. The eligible slum dwellers appearing in Annexure II certified by the Competent Authority will be included in the Rehabilitation scheme. Eligible slum dwellers will be given rehab tenement in Dharavi. Under SRA's existing slum rehabilitation scheme, for every square foot of land developed for rehabilitation, the builder gets 0.75 square foot to sell—this ratio changes in the case of Dharavi, with builders slated to get 300-sq ft flats to sell for 225-sq ft flats for rehabilitation. "The share of slum dwellers remains 225-sq ft only, whereas that for the free market sale has been raised in DRP."

TRANSIT TENEMENTS

During the implementation of this project, Dharavi residents will be provided with transit tenements, in close proximity of Dharavi or in Dharavi itself. The developer will bear the cost on account of rent of the transit tenements but the cost of expenditure of consumables like water, electricity, telephone etc. will have to be borne by the slum dwellers.

DHARAVI, Mumbai, India

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	The development plan for Dharavi has many amenities in it; viz. wider roads, electricity, ample water supply, playgrounds, schools, colleges, medical centers, socio-cultural centers etc. For proper implementation, Dharavi has been divided into 10 sectors and sectors will be developed by different developers. The total duration of this project is expected to be of 5 to 7 years. Rehabilitation building will be of 7 storeys.
DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE	After considering the redevelopment plan, a detailed plane table survey has been carried out to know the ground realities. Also, consent of the slum dwellers to join this project is being obtained. After obtaining suggestions & objectives from the public for the revised development plan, the same will be finalized by government For each sector a detailed sectoral plan will be prepared by the selected developer in consultation with SRA. This will be placed before the public for suggestion/objectives and then finalized after due amendments.
APPOINTMENT OF THE DEVELOPER	Global tenders will be invited from developers for this project. The developer will be evaluated technically and financially by a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of Government of Maharashtra. Each developer is required to explain his development strategy in his sector and obtain objectives & suggestions from the residents before starting the development process.
DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNITS	Taking into consideration the various industrial units in Dharavi, it is being proposed that, non-polluting industrial / businesses will be retained in Dharavi itself. All the established businesses and manufacturing units will be encouraged and will be provided with modern technical and economical strategies for sustainable development.

Dhaka City, Bangladesh

OVERVIEW:

Dhaka's slum+ squatter communities
 TOTAL COMMUNITIES: 3,000
 POPULATION: 1,1000,000
 AREA (ha): 424
 Density (persons per ha): 2,60

OTHER FACTS:

-Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries of the world with overall population of the country is growing at 1.87 per cent annually, while the urban population is growing at an even faster rate of 4.9 per cent

- 30% of the population in Dhaka lives in a slum or squatter settlements, the majority of settlements have developed over the past 20 year, and fastest growing sections of the urban areas are the slums

- The overall environmental conditions in slum areas are deplorable. Due to the lack of basic infrastructure facilities, the slum dwellers are living in sub-human conditions.

- Dhaka has virtually no public housing program due to lack of funding

THE UNDP's SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (SIP)

In order to step in where the local government could not the United Nations developed a comprehensive plan to help fund to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers, who are the beneficiaries of the project, by providing basic services that improve their living conditions, and by increasing the ability of the government to work with urban poor communities in the planning and provision of basic services.

-SIP is a UNICEF-funded, community-based effort in Bangladesh to, as published by the group charged with studying the success of the project:

- improve the slum environment
- improve the slum environment
- provide primary health care, and
- provide primary health care, and
- empower poor women living in these communities.
- empower poor women living in these communities.

-This SIP was the first successful model for slum upgrading in urban Bangladesh. It was designed to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers by:

- mobilizing community resources and
- mobilizing community resources and
- improving their access to government resources.
- improving their access to government resources.

-Beginning in the mid-eighties, the first phase took place in 57 slums in 5 medium- sized towns.

-The second phase started in 1990 and by 1994 had grown to include 25 cities and towns and 185 slum clusters, reaching 40,000 women.

-A three level national, city, and community management structure was the basis of the program which included from ministries to slum dweller's representatives

From: Urban Housing: *A Critical Evaluation on 'Slum Improvement Project' in Bangladesh* by MHI Chowdhury

The Project was initiated by UNICEF and given over to local entities to implement. The lead national agencies coordinating the project were Local Government Engineering Development (LGED) and Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives. These agencies then went out and contracted the service of designers such as the sewer planners Wate Concerns and architect Aminur Rahman who was contracted to do planning and other design services.

The following is a list of projects that the SIP took on:

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF THE LGED (SLUM COMPONENTS)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Total Project Cost Tk ^{5/} (million)	Cost for Slum Improvement Tk(million)	Donor	Implementation Period	No of slums	No of Families	Geographical Coverage
1	Slum Improvement Project-1 (1st Phase)	5.90	5.90	UNICEF	1985-1988	25	2000	5 Municipalities
2	Slum Improvement Project-2 (2 nd Phase)	243.40	243.40	UNICEF	1988-1996	200	43000	4 City Corporations & 21 Municipalities
3	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project-1 (Slum Improvement Component)	1900.00	37.08	ADB	1992-1997	43	255	10 Municipalities
4	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project-2 (Slum Improvement Component)	3330.00	77.20	ADB	1996-2001	100	10000	22 Municipalities
5	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project-2 (Slum Improvement Component)	1300.00	36.47	ADB	1992-1998	49	8356	1 City Corporation & 5 Municipalities
6	Urban Basic Services Delivery Project	342.00	342.00	UNICEF	1996-2001	-	165,000	4 City Corporations
7	Community Empowerment for Urban Poverty Alleviation	603.00	603.00	UNDP	1996-2001	-	120,000	4 City Corporations
8	Municipal Services Project (Slum Improvement Component)	4000.00	Study on going	WB	1995-2000	-	-	2 City Corporations & 14 Municipalities
9	Urban Poverty Reduction Project	-	Study on going	ADB	1998-2002	-	-	Dhaka city corporation

Source: LGED.

CHART FROM:

"Case Study on a Slum Improvement Project in Dhaka Metropolitan City"

by: Quamrul Islam Siddique , A.B.M. Ashrafal Alam , Mohibbur Rahman , Aminur Rahman , Hasin Jahan

KLONG TOEY, Bangkok, Thailand

population: Recent official estimates suggest that as much as 37 percent of Thailand's urban population live in some 5500 urban poor communities characterised by poor services and, often inadequate infrastructure and housing conditions. Of these communities, 3750 have problems of insecure tenure as they are squatting on public land or renting land. The National Housing Authority (NHA) estimates that over 100,000 urban poor households are under imminent threat of eviction. Over a million people in Bangkok live in slums, officially and more accurately designated "congested communities." This amounts to about 14 percent of the population of the city living in such communities.

slum definition: There is tremendous variety in this official category of congested communities: while some communities are small, temporary, new, and built underneath bridges or overpasses, some are large, old, with homes built of permanent materials, and occupy blocks of valuable land.

overview

- Klong Toey Slum is one of the oldest and largest slums in Bangkok, having been around for about 50 years. The population of Thailand is nearing 60 million people, 10 percent of whom live in Bangkok and of those 20 percent live in the slums of Klong Toey.
- The area is located in south Bangkok, near the waterfront where many work as longshoremen.
- The slum communities are made up of a majority of rural migrants from Northeast Thailand who came to Bangkok for job opportunities.
- They constantly face threats of eviction from the authorities in Thailand because they have no legal right to the land that they occupy, the land is owned by both the Thai government and the port owners.
- Thus, they are not able to receive any basic facilities such as water supply, electricity and waste removal from the government. Poverty and health problems are just some of the difficulties faced by the slum community.
- Roughly 25 years ago, the landowners began to physically remove the squatters, resulting in a public outcry and violence. As the landowners sent in demolition crews to raze the entire area, the settlers stood up against them. The act of physically moving them by force made worldwide media headlines which brought so much attention to the issue that the landowners and the settlers agreed on a settler's lease to live on their land.

redevelopment agencies

- UPDF and UCDO
- [Urban Poor Development Fund and Urban Poor Development Organisation](#)
In 1990, the concept of the Urban Poor Development Fund was established. The Fund was the result of a study which brought together community groups, activists, community federations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civic groups, entrepreneurs and government staff who were active in urban poor development issues. Initially operated within the NHA, in 1992 the Urban Community Development Organisation was set up to manage the UCDF. The government granted a revolving fund of 1250 million baht (US\$50 million) through the NHA.
 - The programme sought to improve living conditions and to increase the organizational capacity of urban poor communities through the promotion of community savings and loan groups, and the provision of loans for housing improvement, new housing and income generation at subsidized interest rates

CODI

Baan Mankong

Human Development Foundation

to community organizations. The community organisation then on-lent to their community members.

- The Fund has grown through contribution other agencies
- 1996 the Danish Government contributed US\$1.3 million grant towards community managed projects for environmental improvement.
- 1998 The World Bank Social Investment Program contributed US \$6 million, which emerged from a rescue package offered to the Thai government. This contribution supported community-managed revolving funds that acted as safety nets and emergency funds, available as grants, loans or partial loans, equitable access to green spaces, social and cultural facilities, transport and economic activities.

[Community Organisations Development Institute](#)

- In 2000, the UCDO merged with a rural development fund to become a new public organisation called the Community Organisations Development Institute. CODI's development created a legal entity and added flexibility and wider linkages for collaboration between rural and urban groups.
- CODI manages various funds for developing community organisations in rural and urban areas. The amount totals 3.3 billion baht and includes; UCDO, the Rural Development Loan Project, Miyazawa Fund, New Elderly Welfare Project, and the Urban and Rural Community Organisations Empowerment Project.

- In 2003, this national programme for upgrading and secure tenure in Thailand's cities.
- Baan Mankong is set up to support processes designed and managed by low-income households and their community organizations and networks. Communities and their networks work with local governments, professionals, universities and NGOs in their city to survey all poor communities and then plan an upgrading programme to improve conditions for the whole city over 3-4 years. Once these plans have been finalized, CODI channels the infrastructure subsidies and the housing loans to communities.
- Because of the close collaboration and mutual learning among groups in different countries in Asia and Africa, as facilitated by the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights and Shack Dwellers International, the experience of the UCDO has been widely disseminated to other countries. including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and South Africa.
- Similar models have been developed in other countries such as the Urban Poor Development Fund in Phnom Penh; the Pak Ngum Community Development Fund in Vietnam; community development funds in five provincial cities in Vietnam, the Payatas Urban Poor Development Fund in the Philippines, the U-Tshani Fund in South Africa, the Windhoek Urban Poor Development Fund in Namibia, and the Gungano Fund in Zimbabwe.

- In 2003, this national programme for upgrading and secure tenure in Thailand's cities.
- The Reverend Joseph H. Maier, C.Ss.R., is a Redemptorist priest from the United States, came to Thailand in 1967 as a missionary, serving in northern Isan and then among the Hmong in Laos.
- In 1972, he established the Human Development Foundation in Bangkok's Klong Toey slum, where he has lived and worked for more than 30 years.

KLONG TOEY, Bangkok, Thailand

- A Kids and Architecture programme was initiated with a group of 40 children — displaced from homes in the Klong Toey slum in Bangkok — at a girls' home run by the Human Development Foundation (HDF).
- The programme, developed in two phases and involving students from the King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT), School of Architecture, set about to teach these children some of the elements of architecture so that they could participate in the design of their own housing.

projects

Charoenchai Nimitmai Reblocking Project

Project summary: The reconstruction after fire with long-term lease
Bonkai is a long-established squatter community of 566 households living on land owned by the Crown Property Bureau in Klong Toey in central Bangkok. In 2001, a fire destroyed 200 houses and the community used the crisis to negotiate a (renewable) 30 year land lease, after forming a cooperative. This was the first community lease contract in Thailand (land leases are usually with single households and short-term so they do not provide secure tenure). The reconstruction was planned in three phases so no-one had to leave the site. To squeeze everyone in, three storey row houses are being built, each on plots of 24 square metres. The average unit cost (land, housing and infrastructure) is US\$4901

Bonkai Slum Reconstruction

Proect Summary: Relocation to nearby land
Klong Tuey Block 7-12 is a long-established squatter settlement, mostly with port workers, daily labourers and small traders on land belonging to the Port Authority of Thailand. Over the years, the community experienced fires, chemical explosions and many attempts to evict them. Originally with nearly 400 families, the number had dwindled to 49 as some families took compensation and moved away and others moved to National Housing Authority flats or remote resettlement colonies.
After 20 years of struggle, the remaining 49 families negotiated a deal to allow them to develop their own community on Port Authority land one kilometre away with a 30 year lease. This has room for 114 households and so includes homes for some renters and some who had already been evicted. Average cost per unit (land, housing and infrastructure): \$9039

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Graeme Bristol, "The Girls' Home, Bangkok, Thailand: Developing Thoughts on Democracy," Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography, 2002, Vol 23: No 3,348–362.

Li Yien, "Journey into Klong Toey Slum", updated 7 July 2005, <<http://insearchofbangkok.blogspot.com/2005/07/07/journey-into-klong-toey-slum/>> (cited 6 November 2007), para 2.

Diana Mitlin and David Satterthwaite (ed.), Empowering squatter citizen: local government, civil society, and urban poverty reduction, London: Earthscan, 2004.

Johnny Moretti, "Klong Toey: Bangkok's Secret They Don't Want You To Know About", updated March 28th 2006, <<http://www.travelblog.org/Asia/Thailand/Central/Bangkok/blog-49255.html>> (cited 6 November 2007), para 1.

Urban Development Towards Sustainable to Cities and Housing for the Urban Poor in Thailand, updated June 2006, <www.codi.or.th/downloads/english/Paper/Urban_Poor_in_Thailand_062006.pdf> (cited 6 November 2007).

The Challenge of Slums / United Nations Human Settlements Programme. London: Earthscan Publications, 2003.

Payatas, Quezon City, Manila

Background - Metro Manila

- 34% of the Philippine people live below the poverty level (set at \$293 in 2003).¹
- 2.5 million (of Metro Manila's 10.7 million) people live on vacant private and public lands; most often along rivers, near garbage dumps, along railroad tracks, under railroad tracks and beside industrial establishments.
 - Slums are scattered over 526 communities throughout Metro Manila.
 - Large slums do exist, but most are small dispersed enclaves wherever space and opportunity exist.
- 75% of the residents are long-term residents, settlements average 19.2 years in age and are often 40+ years.²

Payatas

- In the mid 1980's, 300 families were evicted from inner city slums and were relocated to a jungle catchment area west of the Quezon City Reservoir, surviving by scavenging at the then new Payatas garbage dump.
- Today, a slum community of 30,000 thrives in and around the Payatas Dump.
 - Homes range from shacks on the outskirts to excavated tunnels and tents within the dump.
- 150,000 people in Metro Manila, many of them children, make their living scavenging for recyclables or items to fix or clean to sell in the marketplace.
 - 1,200 tons of garbage each day, one can earn \$2-\$4/day.³
 - Becoming more limited due to Project Micropolis, a city-wide recycling program instigated by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) in cooperation with The Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency (Sida) and Conexor AB.⁴
- In 2000, a typhoon caused the mountain of garbage to collapse killing over 200 and demolishing 500 homes through the landslides and subsequent fires.⁵

Slum Upgrading in Payatas

Largely due to the international attention of the dump landslide, local, regional, and international organizations and corporations have come to the aid of the Payatas community. Through cooperation with the national and local government, a number of small to medium projects have been instigated and completed.

- In 2000, after the landslide, the Asian Development Bank funded a community rebuilding project
 - The project involved a six-month site development project that built roads and a drainage system on a three-hectare site, benefiting 525 families.
 - Components: revolving fund for bridge financing, site development and housing construction improvement fund, livelihood and microfinance program fund, community-based health insurance, education, training on waste management, and people-to-people exchanges
 - An initial donation of \$1 million by ADB's Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (financed by the Japanese Government) was supplemented with \$320,000 by Vincentian Missionaries Social Development Foundation.
 - The executing agency was the Office of the President, through the Presidential Committee on Flagship Programs and Projects; VMSDF, in partnership with Golden Showers, a community rights group, will implement the project, which was completed in December 2002.
 - Land tenure and some infrastructure was secured through the Philippine Community Mortgage Programme.
 - Serves as a pilot program; if successful, ADB will begin a \$50M Development of Urban Poor Communities Project and the \$50M Metro Manila Urban Services for the Poor Project.⁶
- In 2003, Blue Eagle Village, was built by faith-based group Gawad Kalinga with support from Ateneo de Manila University.
 - Included were 200 homes with basic services, public open space, and site improvements.⁷
 - More improvements planned by 2009.
- The German government has established a clinic at the site where medicine is given out freely to residents.³
- The only school at the site is a pre-school set up by the British-based Asian Students Christian Trust.³
- Philippine gov't building a \$4.3 million methane conversion power plant, collecting gas from the dump.
 - Aims to convert 5,000 tons of methane every year, amounting to 40,000 megawatts of power in ten years, to provide electricity to the Payatas and north Quezon City region, most of which is slums. Cooperation between the Filipino Environment and Natural Resources Dept and Pangea Green Energy Philippines Inc., a renewable energy company that invests in biogas projects worldwide.⁸

Redevelopment & Aid Groups

- Asian Development Bank
 - A multilateral development financial institution, headquartered in Manila, owned by 67 members.
 - Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens through policy dialogue, loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments.
 - In 2005, ADB approved loans worth \$5.8 billion for 64 projects.⁹
- Vincentian Missionaries Social Development Foundation
 - Established in 1991 to introduce participatory programs that target the urban poor around Payatas.
 - Founded the Philippine Action for Community-led Shelter Initiatives, Inc (PACSI), a Homeless International affiliated organization.
 - Started the Philippines' first urban poor community savings group in Payatas in 1992.
- Golden Shower Homeowners Association
 - Established in 1993 to organize and acquire land ownership in the existing Payatas community.
 - Worked with land owner, using funds acquired through the Community Mortgage Programme, to purchase 3.2 hectares and construct livable housing and a community recycling center which also serves as a market place.
 - Aligned with Philippines Homeless People's Federation.¹⁰
- Community Mortgage Programme
 - Established in 1986 in response to increased urban density causing forced evictions of squatters.
 - Based on the experiences of officials who had worked in NGOs and community-based organizations.
 - Allows low-income families access to affordable housing and informal settlements the opportunity for tenure.
 - 1991-2001, it assisted 106,273 families to secure housing and/or land tenure in 854 communities.¹¹
- Gawad Kalinga
 - Started in 1995 as an initiative by Couples for Christ to rehabilitate juvenile gang members.
 - Programs in shelter, child development, and health.
 - 2003, moved international with GK 777, an initiative to build 700,000 homes in 7,000 communities in 7 years.
 - UN-HABITAT studying their model to integrate into their own work.¹²
- Ateneo de Manila University
 - A private university in Manila established by the Society of Jesus.
 - Many social initiatives, of which its cooperation with Gawad Kalinga is the centerpiece.
 - Organizes many construction work camps in multiple slums around Manila Metro.¹³

Future Struggles & Opportunities

Besides the obvious living conditions in need of further update, one other problem exists. The Payatas Dump has been scheduled for closure for several years. When and if it does close, the lifeline of the Payatas inhabitants also comes to an end. Future slum updating should take this into consideration.

-
1. Philippine Poverty Statistics. Philippine National Statistical Coordination Board, 2 October 2003
 2. The Challenge of Slums / United Nations Human Settlements Programme. London ; Sterling, VA : Earthscan Publications, 2003.
 3. "Payatas garbage is lifeline to 30,000." Manila Standard Today, 6 March 2006.
 4. "Philippine-Swedish Cooperation on Solid Waste Management in Metro Manila, Philippines". Conexor AB, Sweden : April, 2007.
 5. "Payatas: Tragedy to Strategy." Asian Coalition for Housing Rights. 24 July 2000 <http://www.achr.net/payatas_2.htm>
 6. "Improving Life For Tragedy-Stricken Community At Payatas, Philippines." Asian Development Bank. 19 December 2000 <<http://www.adb.org/Documents/News/2000/nr2000155.asp>> & <<http://www.adb.org/documents/jfprs/phi/jfpr9003.asp>>
 7. Finoki, Brian. "Post Slum Payatas." Inhabitat. 23 April 2006 <<http://www.inhabitat.com/2006/04/23/post-slum-payatas/>>
 8. Remo, Amy R. "Biogas facility in the works for Payatas dump," Manila Inquirer. 3 July 2007. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/breakingnews/metro/view_article.php?article_id=74632>
 9. Asian Development Bank. 7 Dec 2007. <<http://www.adb.org/>>
 10. ACHR Profile on Philippines Homeless People's Federation . 7 Dec 2007 <http://www.achr.net/phil_poor_people.htm>
 11. Mitlin, Diana & David Satterthwaite, eds. Empowering squatter citizen : local government, civil society, and urban poverty reduction. London ; Sterling, VA : Earthscan, 2004.
 12. Gawad Kalinga. 7 Dec 2007. <<http://www.gawadkalinga.org/>>
 13. Ateneo de Manila University. 7 Dec 2007 <<http://www.admu.edu.ph>>

Zeyrek, Istanbul

Background - Turkey

- 66% of Turkey's population live in urban settings and 18% of those (8 million) live in slums. ¹
- The social distance between the poor and rich in Turkey is higher than any other country. ²
- A large number of the urban poor have migrated to the cities in search of jobs.
 - Large percentages of poverty-stricken children work in manufacturing jobs.
- Nationally, ahead of the curve in squatters' legal rights, providing aid and encouraging community upgrade. ³
- Istanbul slums show a process whereby squatters gain legitimacy through traditions viewing that anything built overnight could not be destroyed without judicial review. ³
 - as well as a process whereby settlements can apply for legal status once they reach a certain size

Zeyrek, Istanbul

Zeyrek, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is a low-income neighborhood in the heart of Istanbul 's historic peninsula.

- Characterized by timber houses surrounding the Zeyrek Mosque, a 12th century monestary converted in 1453.
- Has gone through decades of historic preservation attempts.
 - Homes range from shacks on the outskirts to excavated tunnels and tents within the dump.
- Preservation efforts limited the rights of inhabitants and forced some evictions.
 - The remaining inhabitants gained from the investment of the preservation.
 - Community beautification, community centers, and individual home upgrades. ⁴

Slum Upgrading in Zeyrek

- Global Studio 2005, initiated by the United Nations Millennium Project's Task Force to Improve the Lives of Slum Dwellers, was a three part project that precedes, and is part of, the UIA (International Union of Architects) Congress in Istanbul.
 - an international design studio 'A Home in the City: Urban Acupuncture in Zeyrek'
 - a stream within the UIA Congress 'People Building Better Cities'
 - a Future Directions Forum
- Aimed to consider how design professionals can contribute more to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.
- Through collaboration in the realms of academia and professional practice, Global Studio looked to procure ways to benefit the urban poor and improve the living conditions of society's poorest 20% in cities through:
 - International, national & community partnerships
 - Allow practical use of the Task Force's report "A Home in the City"
 - Engage design professionals in an active and public setting to the issues and opportunities of urban slums
 - inquire as to what knowledge and skills the design profession possesses to aid in solutions
 - develop an agenda and feasibility for the future direction of the Millennium Development Goals
 - use the effects of the project the judge future policy
- Through collaboration with local institutions and the local community, 5 student teams from 20 countries submitted a set of observations and suggestions including
 - social mapping of pedestrian and transportation routes
 - community gathering spaces: playgrounds, markets, etc
 - cataloguing and utilizing local water resources
 - vocational training centers
 - active interventions ranged from organizing youths to create a community mural to establishing public open spaces that double as earthquake-safe zones to improving a network of social spaces for women and children. ⁵

Redevelopment & Aid Groups

- Global Studio
 - A project initiated by members of the United Nations Millennium Project 's Task Force to Improve the Lives of Slum Dwellers and developed by a consortium of Universities.
 - Student Competition organized around the UIA Congress in Istanbul, 2005
 - Endeavours to consider how design professionals can contribute more, and better, to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals.
 - Seeks to promote forms of education and practice that will benefit the urban poor and improve the environment and living conditions of society's poorest 20% in cities worldwide.
 - Promotes processes that are bottom-up, collaborative, and accommodating of difference.
 - Aims to build international, national and community partnerships which will help address issues of urban poverty and urbanisation.
- Global Studio Financing - Institutions, Companies & Individuals, including:
 - United Nations Millennium Project – Task Force on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers
 - University of Sydney International Development Fund
 - Royal Australian Institute of Architects
 - University of Sydney, Faculty of Arch
 - University of Melbourne, Faculty of Arch
- Contributors
 - The University of Sydney
 - Columbia University
 - The University of Rome La Sapienza
 - Istanbul Technical University, Middle East Technical University, & Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Future Opportunities

The Zeyrek Project was an experiment in academic collaboration to incorporate the UN Millennium Project Goals into a setting that would attract the attention of the academic and professional design worlds, the UIA Congress. It was the beginning of a series of these experiments, the others occurring in Vancouver in 2006 and Johannesburg in 2007. In each instance the goals and outcomes became more refined, apparent, and applicable in multiple settings. A series of important goals were accomplished: illuminate the struggles and issues of the urban poor, engage academics and professionals (in a global setting), establish a framework for activism and implementation by the design profession in the world's slums, and foresee future interventions.

1. [The Challenge of Slums / United Nations Human Settlements Programme](#). London ; Sterling, VA : Earthscan Publications, 2003.
2. Ozcan, K.M. (2003) *The economics of poverty. Turkey: Poverty and Coping after Crises* (Report No. 24185-&R) World Bank Human Development Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region.
3. Neuwirth, Robert. *Shadow Cities: A Billion Squatters, A New Urban World*. New York: Routledge. 2005.
4. Istanbul Historic Peninsula Conservation Study: Case of Zeyrek. UNESCO-WHC. 2003.
5. Global Studio. 29 November 2007. <<http://www.theglobalstudio.com>>

Kibera, Nairobi

overview

- Kibera is one of Africa's modern mega-slums with a population of between 500,000 to 1,000,000 people. Many of the residents have lived there for decades but half the residents are under the age of 16.
- Slum definition – In the case of Nairobi, basic services and infrastructure are the sole criteria of the definition, which strikingly enough, appears not to be the priority issue for the actual slum dwellers.
- In Laini Saba Slum in Kibera in 1998 had exactly ten working pit latrines for 40,000 people, while in the Mathare 4A there were 2 public toilets for 28,000 people.
- In Nairobi there are two types of slums
 - squatter settlements
 - Illegal subdivisions of either government or private land
- Kibera, Nairobi's largest mud-hut village, is located on government owned land which is considered by the government to be 'forest'. The majority of residents are tenants and pay rent. The unauthorized settlement has grown at 12 percent per annum since 1980.

redevelopment updates

Without congruent notice, the Kenyan Government has decided a forced eviction for more than 330,000 people from Kibera and Korogocho, two of the most populated slums among the 168 of Nairobi. The Kenyan Government, has neither offered alternatives, nor compensations to these people, the poorest of the city, who live on precarious informal jobs and small businesses.

What will occur before next Easter is:

- The demolition of more than 20,120 constructions, populated by more than 108,000 people, in order to build a railway;
- The demolition of more than 17,600 constructions, populated by more than 150,000 people, in order to build a highway;
- The demolition of more than 3,255 constructions, populated by more than 76,100 people, in order to build an electric line.

redevelopment agencies

- **Kenya Railways** The government wants to privatize Kenya Railways, pushing to evict people in a 200-foot wide swath alongside the tracks.
- **Kenya Power and Light** The government electrical monopoly, is also pushing to remove people from huts underneath high-tension wires that slash across Kibera, bringing electricity from the middle-class South B neighborhood across the valley to Langata.
- **Federal Agency** is looking to evict people from a 60-metre strip to build a road through the heart of the settlement.
- **UN project** planned for a neighborhood called Soweto, and this has created a great amount of worry and unrest.

upgrade agencies

UN-HABITAT the United Nations Human Settlements Program

- programs: Best Practices & Local Leadership, Housing Rights, Cities Alliance, Water & Sanitation, Slum Upgrading

Habitat International Coalition (HIC)

- the offspring of NGO committee formed to help organize and coordinate the NGO input into the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver in 1976
- an independent, international, non-profit alliance of some 400 organizations and individuals working in the area of human settlements

Mungano wa Wanavijiji

- formed by residents of informal settlements at the peak of forced evictions and land grabbing in 1996
- organize the urban poor threatened by eviction, to advocate for their rights and to resist forced evictions or land grabbing by politically and economically advantaged individuals, organizations, institutions and companies
- advocates for permanent status and alternative resettlement areas for residents, by demonstrating constructive community-led approaches to slum upgrading
- affiliations: Homeless International, SDI

Pamoja Trust

- legal rights focus
- Different Mungano wa Wanavijiji groups coalescing
- aids communities gathering information about their slum settlements to work with communities in advocating for research and funds to be used to support community-led upgrading processes
- affiliations: SDI & Homeless International

NAVIKU (Nairobi Vikundi Vya Kujisaidia) Association for Self-Help Groups in Nairobi

Formed with a mission to strengthen and activate the existing programmes related to self-help groups in Nairobi because some of them were on the verge of extinction/collapse due to non-participation by members and poor management. The group has been able to mobilize finances through registration fees and has been able to pool finances from the contributions made by members after the sale of various wares that they are involved in producing. Most of the technical advice has been in the form of seminars and workshops for member groups.

Kibera, Nairobi

private entities

Eco-Build Africa

Beverly court, Marcus Garvey Road, Hurlingham, PO Box, 22746 - 00100 GPO, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel .254 (0)20 300 4983, Cell. +254-(0)723-883-912E-mail: info@ecobuild-africa.com

Planning System Services

Contact: Alfred Omenya

Kounkuey Design Initiative (KDI)

Composed of members: Arthur Adeya, Patrick Curran, Ellen Schneider, Jen Toy, Chelina Odbert and Kotchakorn Voraakhom. KDI is affiliated with the Center for Environment and Technology in the Department of Landscape Architecture at Harvard's Graduate School of Design.

kibera PS (KPS) - Pilot Project

The k.p.s. project is made up of several groups collaborating to create a practical, alternative model for improving the environment in Kibera. The group is united by a common understanding that there is tremendous potential for positive change in Kibera - but - such improvement need not drastically alter the physical and social composition of Kibera (unlike, for example, a traditional hi-rise upgrading model). At the same time, the problems are so vast that small projects need to be able to leverage more systemic change. The project approach enabled starting from the "bottom-up," but also thinking from the "top-down." The associated project blog offers a platform for the different actors interested in digging deeper into this unconventional model for physical upgrading – from community groups, residents, and NGOs, to designers, academics, humanitarians, and other professionals – to discuss, debate, and ultimately get active.

public agencies

Kenya Water for Health Organisation KWAHO

Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO) is a national non-governmental organisation based in Kenya. Its efforts are geared towards providing sustainable water and sanitation for the disadvantaged communities in Kenya. There are two projects currently running in Kibera,

Watsan in Kibera

To provide clean, safe water within reasonable distance and to improve the community's living standards by providing proper sanitation with a view to reducing waterborne diseases.

SODIS in Kibera

KWAHO is currently implementing a Solar Water Disinfection (SODIS) project in the Kibera informal settlement in Nairobi as an effective and inexpensive initiative to enhance the community's access to safe drinking quality water at the household level. The SODIS project adds incremental value to KWAHO's sister project by WaterCan.

Maji na ufanisi

Maji na Ufanisi is a unique organisation. We are a Kenyan NGO, working in partnership with local people, donor and government agencies and the private sector to bring innovative water and environmental sanitation solutions to disadvantaged communities.

bibliography

Mike Davis, Planet of Slums, London: Verso, 2006, p. 101, 139.

Robert Neuwirth, Shadow Cities: a billion squatters, a new urban world, New York: Routledge, 2005, p. 67-99.

Carole Rakodi and Tony Lloyd-Jones, Urban Livelihoods: a people centred approach to reducing poverty, London: Earthscan, 2002.

The Challenge of Slums / United Nations Human Settlements Programme. London: Earthscan Publications, 2003.

SOWETO, South Africa

population:	896,995 (2001 census, 28% of Jo'burg) / 2,096,778 (estimate, 65% of Jo'burg)
languages:	the main linguistic groups in descending order of size are Zulu, Sotho, Tswana, Venda, and Tsonga.
demographics:	95% black, 4% other, 1% white
slum definition:	onstruction material, temporary nature, basic services, infrastructure, crowding, poverty

overview

SOWETO is the most populous black urban residential area in the country, with Census 2001 putting its population at 896,995. Thanks to its proximity to Johannesburg, the economic hub of the country, it is also the most metropolitan township in the country - setting trends in politics, fashion, music, dance and language. But the township was, from its genesis, a product of segregationist planning. It was back in 1904 that Klipspruit, the oldest of a cluster of townships that constitute present day Soweto, was established. The township was created to house mainly black laborers, who worked in mines and other industries in the city, away from the city centre. The inner city was later to be reserved for white occupation as the policy of segregation took root. It was not until 1963 that the acronym, Soweto, was adopted as the official name for the South Western Townships, following a four-year public competition on an appropriate name for the sprawling township.

The perennial problems of Soweto have, since its inception, included poor housing, overcrowding, high unemployment and poor infrastructure. This has seen settlements of shacks made of corrugated iron sheets becoming part of the Soweto landscape. Apartheid planning did not provide much in terms of infrastructure, and it is only in recent years that the democratic government has spearheaded moves to plant trees, develop parks, and install electricity and running water to some parts of the township.

Homelessness has been a perennial feature of Soweto since its inception. With its uniform four-roomed matchbox houses, hostels and without trees, Soweto looks drab and grey. The hostels were built on the outskirts of various townships to house migrant workers who have historically lived on the fringes of Soweto communities. With its high unemployment rate, the area has also spawned many gangsters and been a seedbed of criminal activity. Since the 1930s, various gangsters, mostly territorial formations of young, barely literate males, out of school and out of work, have come and gone.

Soweto has also been a hotbed of many political campaigns that took place in the country, the most memorable of which was the 1976 student uprising. Other politically charged campaigns to have germinated in Soweto include the squatter movement of the 1940s and the defiance campaigns of the mid-to-late 1980s.

The extensions built in the 1980s to house the emerging middle class, mostly civil servants, have added some color to the township. Recent years have seen Soweto become a site of massive development projects and a major tourist attraction in the country. The area has also spawned many political, sporting and social luminaries, including Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu - two Nobel peace price laureates, who once lived in the now famous Vilakazi Street in Orlando West. Other prominent figures to have come from Soweto include boxing legend, Baby Jake Matlala, singing diva Yvonne Chaka Chaka and soccer maestro, Jomo Sono. Others include mathematician Prof Thamsanqa Kambule, medical doctor Nthato Motlana and prominent journalist Aggrey Klaaste.

The township has also produced the highest number of professional soccer teams in the country. Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows all emerged from the township, and remain among the biggest soccer teams in the Premier Soccer League.

redevelopment agencies

City of Johannesburg

<http://www.joburg.org.za/>

The City of Johannesburg aims "to create sustainable settlements where there is a wide range of accommodation opportunities that are of good quality, are adequately serviced and well-located, coupled with a backbone of efficient and well-maintained service infrastructure, extended to all". The City's Housing Department is responsible for implementing housing programmes and projects within its municipal boundaries.

These programmes and projects form part of Johannesburg's integrated development planning process, the overarching plan mapping the broader vision of the City over the short, medium and long term. Quality of life is equally important to the City and its residents and the City's Housing Department plays an important role in building sustainable communities by ensuring that Johannesburg's inhabitants have an equitable access to green spaces, social and cultural facilities, transport and economic activities.

Africare

<http://www.africare.org>

Established the first digital village, giving black South Africans community-based access to computers and to the boundless knowledge and connectivity available through the Internet, CD-ROMs, digital libraries and more.

Literacy and job training are the most immediate goals. Users have a chance to learn basic database and word-processing packages, accounting and language programs. In its first year, the Soweto Digital Village equipped more than 500 kids and young adults with the computer skills they will need to compete in today's job market. Today, the Soweto Digital Village, with 35 multimedia workstations, has more than 1,000 registered members. The center is welcoming an average of 200 computer users each day.

Users are discovering that the computers can support small businesses and promote activities like community meetings and local cultural events and workshops. People are even linking to online courses at universities around the world. Trained by Africare, volunteers from the community serve as tutors at the digital villages. Through informal promotion and outreach, they also see that the facilities become well known and benefit the entire population of the townships in which they are located.

United Nations Economic Commission

http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/sa/default.htm

The programme of the Centre will focus on developing policies, methods and strategies for the general improvement of the social and economic well-being of the people of the subregion. It will be driven by subregional priorities and will clearly reflect specific subregional concerns. Regular consultations will be conducted in the countries in order to accurately define the priority areas, since relevance comes from knowing the client.

An interactive process is envisaged in the programme formulation: joint programming with the regional economic communities; and collaboration with these organizations in providing advisory services to the member States. Expertise available at the national and regional centres of excellence and organizations will be tapped for implementation of specific activities through targeted short-term assignments.

SOWETO, South Africa

projects

orlando ekhaya

(2005-?)

A R400-million (\$58,780,308.60 US) shopping and entertainment mecca, to begin in 2006, including shopping centers, recreational and entertainment facilities, business nodes, and hotel and conference facilities. The City of Joburg Property Company (JPC) is managing the development. It manages and develops the immovable property owned by the City of Johannesburg and its utilities, agencies and corporatised entities. Orlando Ekhaya, regarded as the highest profile investment project in Soweto, will offer residents of the sprawling township the shopping and entertainment opportunities that have been almost entirely limited to Johannesburg, particularly its northern suburbs. At present, there are few shopping and entertainment facilities in the township, which is home to about a million people.

Allan Dinnie, project manager at JPC, says the development will change the way people view Soweto. It will be a catalyst for investment. A master plan has been put together by the JPC to guide development in the precinct. These developments will see 90 000m² of land being developed, areas which include the Orlando Power Station, the Orlando Dam and the Vista conservation area.

The master plan includes the construction of 1,000 middle and upper income houses, the construction of a rail link by the South African Rail Commuter Corporation, earmarked to be ready in time for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, and the upgrading of Vista University. The project will offer various development opportunities and the 300 hectares of land have been packaged into 10 sites, as follows:

- Orlando Power Shopping Complex: with entertainment and educational uses, restaurants and recreational facilities.
- An urban agriculture project: 25 hectares set aside for a community-based, urbanagriculture project to serve the surrounding community.
- A wetlands conservation area: 11 hectares set aside to serve environmental and educational purposes.
- A regional park: at the Orlando Dam.
- A waterfront park: a five-hectare area will be developed into a restaurant and amusement park. The park will connect the dam and the shopping centre.
- Heroes Bridge: proposed for hotel and conference facilities.
- Erf 121 business site: a one-hectare site north of Orlando Dam has been earmarked for business or community facilities.
- Erf 259 hotel and conference site: the site will have access from the proposed Heroes Bridge.
- Orlando Wedge: a one-hectare site at the intersection of Old Potch and Nicholas roads has been earmarked for a unique landmark.
- Vista Link: the site consists of the lower edge of Vista Koppie and adjoins Old Potch Road. As it serves a vital ecological function for Vista Koppie and the dam, limited development is planned.

baralink project

(1994-?)

SOWETO - a township of contrasting images from sprawling, poverty-stricken wasteland to a cosmopolitan, vibrant locale - is to be reinvented into a viable centre

of cultural and commercial activity. Parts of the township are set to undergo a major facelift as the much heralded but long-delayed Baralink project finally gets underway. The development, which has been 10 years in the making, promises to turn the Baragwanath Precinct into a major commercial hub, complete with shopping malls and mixed-income residential areas. The major advantage of the area covered by Baralink is it is situated on the main thoroughfare, Old Potchefstroom Road, two kilometers from the Western bypass, with easy access to the Johannesburg freeway grid, close to massive taxi ranks, adjacent to the Nancefield railway station, near the hospital and police station, and with very high visibility. Soweto is an area with a huge buying power, yet historically it has been removed from economic developments. This project will link Soweto to the city centre and will be a catalyst in dispelling the myth that you can't have commercial activity in Soweto. The area is home to at least a third of Joburg residents.

The program underscores the City's desire to redress the skewed development of Joburg, which has seen resources being pumped into the northern suburbs at the expense of the south. Punted as "the gateway to Soweto", the area currently boasts a massive public transport interchange node, a disused power station, an under-utilised dam, an informal settlement, hordes of informal traders, a university and three hospitals. Initiated in 1994, the Baralink Development Framework is an ambitious and comprehensive plan to utilise the vast tracts of land surrounding the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital.

The program proposes the upgrading of the Baragwanath taxi rank, the clearing of the nearby informal settlement, the provision of mixed-income housing, developing open spaces, and putting the nearby Orlando Power Station to productive use as a new convention center. It is a multi-billion rand project which includes the provision of infrastructure, sewer, bulk electricity and reticulation. It is mostly driven by the private sector and the City will mainly provide the necessary infrastructure and impetus to attract investment.

The nucleus of the development will be the Orlando Dam Precinct, a site comprising 41 hectares, with appropriate space for facilities without compromising the environment. To the south are a further 30 hectares of undeveloped Council-owned land available for future expansion. The flagship of the development, however, will be the shopping mall and penthouses around Power Park, to be undertaken by African Professional Consortium (APC). The R500-million project will be developed over five years. APC has already conducted market research and lined up tenants for the housing units. It will be a meeting place where people engage in social activities, including sport, music festivals and open air theatre. Soweto is described as an area with a tourism vibe, but under-designed to cater for the tourism market. APC hopes to draw the upwardly mobile professionals back to the township. APC's plan is to build a shopping complex, a museum and an open auditorium linked to the Orlando Dam, plus to convert one of the power station towers into a convention centre. The second phase of the project will consist of light industry development, rental housing, offices, hotels, a convention centre, an entertainment resort and an IT harbor.

The Baralink Project is also designed to benefit empowerment companies. Apart from the major contractors, all of whom boast strong empowerment credentials, the projects are expected to benefit locals by providing jobs for smaller local companies and individuals. The success of the program will be considered by many to be a vindication of the public-private partnership.

SOWETO, South Africa

Recent developments in the Baralink Project include:

- The establishment of a "steering committee" to coordinate the Baralink developments
- The current work being done on realigning Potchefstroom Road towards the hospital and the upgrading of the taxi rank
- The City is in the process of buying the Putco bus depot. The depot will be used to house Region 10 offices and as a "point of entry" for visitors to Soweto
- The work being done on rehabilitating the Klipriver wetlands
- The preservation of the Vista Koppies, the area between the university and the teachers college, reputed to have indigenous plants with medicinal properties
- The building of a satellite Fresh Produce Market
- The rehabilitation of the sewer treatment works in the south of the project area to link up the Orlando Dam, Vista Koppies and Kliptown golf course to form a comprehensive open space system

road project

(2003-2005)

Roads in Soweto were upgraded over three years, with more than 300km of road surface resurfaced and tarred. The ambitious plan cost in excess of R200-million, with the City raising R170-million for the Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA) to implement the project. This was in addition to the R53-million already budgeted by the JRA for upgrading Soweto roads in the 2003 financial year.

The project started by eradicating all gravel roads in identified areas in Soweto and ensuring that all of them were upgraded and tarred within two financial years. Soweto had some 349km sand or gravel roads, according to the JRA. The oldest parts of Soweto, the areas bordered by Diepkloof to Orlando West, Meadowlands, Dobsonville, Zola, Naledi, Chiawelo, Mapetla, Dlamini to Pimville and back to Diepkloof, were prioritized.

Soweto was divided into three blocks for the purposes of the project. The first block included the townships of Orlando East, Pimville and Diepkloof. The second block, Meadowlands, Dobsonville, Chiawelo and Dlamini, was tarred in the 2003/4 financial year, and the final block of Zola, Emdeni, Tladi, Moletsane and the remainder of Dobsonville, were upgraded in the final year.

The roads improvement project were intended to benefit local contractors and create jobs for local communities, with the hope that at least 40 percent of earnings eventually went to the local sectors.

lights project

(2003-?)
R24m

bara upgrade

(2003-2004)
Revitalization plan for the Chris Hani-Baragwanath Hospital
R700m

siyathuthuka project

(2003)
planting trees, cleaning up litter and upgrading the local open areas in the Phiri and Senoane districts
R50,000

first fountain

(2003)
First ever fountain in SOWETO and proclamation of a litter-free zone
R850,000

water infrastructure renewal

(2003-2008)
upgrading of underground pipes, the installing of prepaid water meters, and the repairing of plumbing fixtures, including the replacing of taps at individual households; all to prevent water waste through leakage. As a part of the plan, every household was able to receive 6 000 liters of water free every month, in lieu of a R100 monthly flat-rate.
R450m

four roses bowl renovations

(2003-?)
R555,000

orlando west hostel renovations

(1997-present)
changing female hostel units to family dwellings
R16,000/unit

FERNÃO CARDIM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

settled:	1950'S
population:	3,500
area:	4.5 HA
density:	775 P / HA
languages:	portugese
demographics:	-
slum definition:	poorly built congested tenements, inadequate infrastructure,located in a congested environment

overview

Fernão Cardim is a squatter settlement located on flat land in the neighborhood of in the north of Rio de Janeiro. When the Favela Bairro program was first presented to the community in 1995, 95 per cent of houses in Fernão Cardim were made from brick, and 5 per cent from wood. Most of the latter were located along the banks of the Faria river that would flood on a regular basis. Land in the settlement was under municipal ownership with a small part being privately owned, and the surrounding neighborhood was and is characterized by commercial and industrial enterprises, and there is also a hospital nearby. Like many favelas, Fernão Cardim had just one point of entry and exit to the community, a characteristic imposed by the local drug trafficking gang for their own protection, and Fernão Cardim also suffered from high levels of violence associated with the drug trade.

redevelopment agencies

RIO DE JANEIRO MUNICIPAL HOUSING DEPARTMENT (SMH)

The Municipal Housing Department is responsible for providing adequate housing for residents of Rio de Janeiro. As a large percentage of population lives in slum settlements, the SMH has established various programs and policies for upgrading slum conditions. Most often, the SMH supports upgrading existing settlements rather than moving and resettling slum communities. A central component of this strategy is the Favela Bairro project which initiates and manages such projects with funding from the Rio government and outside sources. With the continued success of the program, additional funds have been committed to support the growth of the program and allow it to serve a greater number of slum settlements throughout Rio.

URBANISATION OF POPULAR SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Urbanisation of Popular Settlements Programme is responsible for setting strategy and policy for urban infrastructure and services in Rio. The programme realizes the importance of these dimensions – infrastructure and basic services – for integrating slum settlements into the physical structure and organization of the formal city.

FAVELA BAIRRO PROJECT

Favela Bairro (Squatter Settlement - Neighborhood) is a large-scale comprehensive upgrading program for medium-sized squatter settlements in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The initiative was pioneered by Argentinean architect Jorge Mario Jáuregui in the slums of Rio It has the financial backing of the Inter-American Development Bank and was launched in 1994 by the SMH. The program aims to upgrade all Rio's favelas to reduce social exclusion and improve living conditions in the squatter settlements. Medium-sized favelas make up nearly one-third of all favelas in Rio, but house around 60 per cent of the favela population of the city, and in addition the Housing Department operates sister upgrading programs for both large and small favelas. The upgrading work undertaken by Favela Bairro not only includes sanitation systems and other basic infrastructure, but emphasizes the importance of opening up and upgrading public spaces, including buildings for the operation of social projects such as nursery schools and income generation initiatives. Each upgrading project is

designed by a team of architects, with the construction work undertaken by private firms and utility service providers. The implementation of the social projects brings the involvement of a variety of municipal government departments, as well as non-government organizations, while local residents participate through project consultation and approval, through information dissemination and through maintenance activities. The foundations for Favela Bairro were laid in the 1992 Master Plan of Rio de Janeiro and thus the program constitutes an important municipal initiative to promote integrated city planning, multi-sector co-operation, the regularization of city assets, and the social and physical integration of the informal with the formal city. Favela Bairro has inspired at least ten urban improvement programs in other Latin American cities.

FAVELA BAIRRO COMMUNITY SPORT PROJECT

The Community Sport Project supports the construction of sports facilities and recreation programs in slum communities. Recognizing the social value of sports, the project seeks to involve youth and adults to strengthen community values and identity.

INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE ARQUITETOS (IAB) WITH IPLANRIO

The IAB and IPLANRIO, a professional organization of urban planners, organize a design competition to jumpstart the Favela Bairro Project. Soliciting designs from architects throughout Brazil, the competition led to a host of new, untraditional strategies for upgrading slum settlements and providing much needed community spaces. Twelve submitted projects were selected and implemented through Favela Bairro. Beyond the actual execution of projects, the competition provided a platform for architects to showcase fresh ideas and generate new ways of addressing favela's through physical interventions.

projects

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAVELA BAIRRO

Fernão Cardim was included in Phase 1 of Favela Bairro and was one of the first projects to be finished, and the only settlement to date to have its land tenure fully regularized. The project was coordinated by Architect Jorge Mario Jáuregui and designed by architects from the firm Planejamento Arquitetônico e Ambiental (PAA). The project included: improved access (through opening new roads and widening existing lanes); the channeling of the river (with non-Favela Bairro funds) and upgrading of surrounding area; a new block of 22 flats for those needing to be resettled; the reform of the community square and football pitch; the building of a new sports area; installation of leisure equipment; the construction of a nursery school and sewing co-operative; installation of sewerage, water and drainage systems, rubbish collection and public lighting; the planting of trees and installation of street furniture; building of kiosks; the implementation of various IT and training courses; and the installation of public telephones.

Residents of Fernão Cardim were at first skeptical about the intervention of the government through Favela Bairro, believing that it would not happen. Plans for the settlement also generated controversy, especially regarding the resettlement of those families living along the banks of the river. However, when work got underway it was reported that residents became more enthusiastic and took more interest in the project. With the upgrading of Fernão Cardim now complete, most of those interviewed reported that Favela Bairro had indeed met the priority needs of the community, especially with the channeling of the river. Continuity of resources for the

FERNÃO CARDIM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

operation of the social projects of Favela Bairro has been highlighted as a problem, especially with regard to sports and leisure activities, and a community centre that appeared in the project plans was never built though residents could not explain why.

It was acknowledged that one area of the settlement, that located on private land, had benefited less from Favela Bairro than the rest of the community, this also being the area where the cancelled community centre was due to be built. In addition, it was reported that house prices have risen considerably since Favela Bairro was completed, with average house prices reported to be around Rs 25,000, though it was observed that very few people had left the settlement. Many people were also said to be undertaking construction work to improve their homes further. In general, those interviewed in Fernão Cardim expressed their satisfaction with the results of Favela Bairro, describing the settlement as being more integrated with the surrounding neighborhood. Indeed, according to one resident, "Now as a result of Favela Bairro the residents have duties as well as rights, for example they have to get rid of their illegal electricity connections, but when they start paying taxes they will have the right to complain about services and ask for better ones. Favela Bairro leads to mutual agreement between residents and the state, turning residents into normal citizens, like the rest of the population". Nevertheless, it was acknowledged that changing the identity of an irregular settlement is not a simple process, with one resident declaring "It takes a long time to change the way a community is seen, the way its identity is perceived. However, people's language has changed and nobody now talks about Fernão Cardim as a favela but instead as a community."

QUITO, Ecuador

population:	1,842,201 (2001 census)
languages:	Spanish
underemployment rate:	43.8%
average monthly income:	\$387
slum definition:	construction legality, land legality (defined by municipality as illegal settlements)
slum types:	barrios perifecericos, conventillos, rural neighborhoods, (urban periphery of subdivided agricultural plots have 90 percent ownership)

overview

[extracted from “The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003”]

In the last fifty years, Quito has transformed form a ‘centrally oriented city’ to an ‘urban agglomeration’ as it ahs expanded to include smaller urban nodes on the periphery of the city. Flat land is scarce as the city is characterized the surrounding montains ‘topographic irregularities.’ Quito is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, making emergency preparation an even higher priority for slum redevelopment. Most of the slums are built on irregular tolography on the northern and southern peripheries of the city and consist primarily of ‘huts, hovels, and small houses.’ General trends in slum living in Quito include:

- inadequate building materials
- no drinking water
- no sewage
- few latrines
- little or no waste collection
- main and secondary roads in disrepair
- little land ownership
- lack of secure tenure (aroughly 25%)
- income poverty
- low education levels
- high unemployment
- insufficient basic services

Quito’s urban planning is ostensibly based on technical rationality, however, its success has been comprimised by several factors, including:

- insufficient involvement of underprivileged groups
- enforcement based on the rationalization of de facto situations
- weak enforcement of zoning
- weak regulation

In 1993, the government passed the LDMQ law, which provided wider legal framework for urban and rural management of Metro Quito, focusing on new government investment in convential infrastructure, land regularization, and providing more secure tenure. Despite numerous challenges, slum dwellers generally see their condition as improving, due to increased integration through ‘progressive upgrade of living conditions’ and ‘increased social inclusion.’

redevelopment agencies

Quito Para Todos

<http://www.quitoparatodos.org/>

Quito Para Todos is an NGO concerned with improving the quality of life in Quito, primarily focusing on issues of the built environment. While not specific to the slums, the isseus at stake are many of the same environmental conditions that lead to slum designations. The grassroots organizations focuses on the following isses:

- overuse of the car
- environmental issues
- urban space and deterioration
- mass transit
- health
- the problem of dehumanization in the city

Quito Para Todos teamed up with the inhabitants of the Vista Hermosa and UN-HABITAT to enhance the push reclaim public space by organizing a cultural event on World Habitat Day.

IADB

In 1994, the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial assistance to the municipality to launch a program of public-private interventions in the public sector. The focus of the project was the improvement of infrustructure and public spaces and the coordination of private redevelopment efforts.

EMDUQ

EMDUQ is a public-private enterprise with the mission of sponsoring and supervising the municipality urban development projects, with a focus on:

- urban planning and landscape
- land-use management
- housing
- community development
- public spaces

Municipality of Quito

The municipality is the local authority for urban planning, redevelopment project man-agement, strategic formulation of redevelopment plans for action.

programs

1993 LDMQ

Starting in 1993, the Law of the Metropolitan Distric of Quito was adjusted to provide “a wider legal framework than the traditional municipal competencies.” As a result, the government put in place additional investment in, conventional infrastructure, land regularization and providing tenure security for 13,000 families.

Importantly, this new legal framework set the stage for a public-private land and housing enterprise which serves to regulate land prices through direct market partici-pation. According to this model, the municipality provides land, private companies build housing units, the Chamber of Commerce provides loans, and NGO’s provide technical support.

[from “The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003”]

Mexico City, Mexico

Population of City: 8,720,916

Density: 5,741/km² (14,869.1/sq mi)

Language: Spanish

Total of population living in 'slums': up to 60% of the population

OVERVIEW

Historically, urban segregation in Mexico City was caused by topography and colonial land use, with the flood-prone areas to the east of the city being occupied by the lower classes. With high immigration and birth rates during the greater part of the 20th century, the city's population grew to 18 million, of which over 60 per cent are currently considered to be 'poor' or 'moderately poor'. The built-up area expanded from 23 square kilometres to 154,710 square kilometres between 1900 and 2000, engulfing surrounding towns and villages and invading steep hillsides and dried-up lake beds on which slums developed. Initially, highly crowded one- or two-roomed rented tenements, called *vecindades*, provided housing for the poor. With intensive industrialization and concurrent urbanization after 1940, peripherally located *colonias populares* – irregular settlements comprised of self-built and mainly owneroccupied dwellings – emerged as the leading lower-middle and low-income housing option.

TYPES OF SLUMS IN MEXICO CITY

-*Colonias populares*: the most critical housing conditions are in the newer or unconsolidated irregular settlements, or *colonias populares*, resulting from unauthorized land development and construction, with deficits in urban services, often in high-risk areas and with dubious property titles. Most settlements have been improved to varying degrees as property is regularized, infrastructure and services put in and houses solidly built. Yet, the *colonias* never become completely regular. Legalized properties become irregular again through intestate inheritance, dilapidation or fiscal problems. Irregular settlements constitute roughly half of the urbanized area and house more than 60 per cent of the population.

-Inner-city rental slums (*vecindades*): these slums date from the late 19th century and comprise houses abandoned by the wealthy and converted into tenements for the poor, providing the model for purpose-built cheap rental housing. In the 1940s, the production of rented *vecindades* continued in the peripheral irregular settlements; but here, unlike in the inner city, the landlords are often slum dwellers themselves. About 10 per cent of all housing in Mexico City is in *vecindades*.

-*Ciudades perdidas*: this is a broad concept referring to small-scale pockets of shanty housing on vacant land or undesirable urban locations. These are no longer quantitatively important as a form of slum.

-*Cuartos de azotea*: these are servants' quarters and makeshift accommodation on the roofs of apartments or early public housing. They are almost invariably well located in central areas and provide 0.4 per cent of all of Mexico City's housing units.

-Deteriorated public housing projects: many formally produced, subsidized owner-occupied housing projects built for the working classes have become highly deteriorated, with overcrowding and other social problems. As much as 15 per cent of Mexico City's population now live in government-financed housing projects of variable quality.

[extracted from "The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003"]

PROJECTS:

Local government policy towards irregular settlement formation has been generally *laissez faire* or even encouraging, with some notable exceptions of mass evictions. Once established, a *colonia popular* will normally encounter few problems in obtaining electricity, although basic infrastructure may take longer, depending upon the terrain, the location of the settlement, the political climate and other localized factors. The costs are covered by the inhabitants and the local governments, with federal subsidies for certain items in the case of some specific upgrading programmes. Since 2001, the federal district government (governing the half of Mexico City that is the nation's capital) has run an innovative programme providing credits for home improvements and new extensions to owner occupiers in the more impoverished *colonias populares*. This is part of a wider policy of social investment, including monthly cash subsidies for the over-70s and the disabled, school breakfasts and community crime-prevention measures. The housing programme accounts for about one quarter of the social budget. In addition, the social prosecutor of the same federal district government runs a scheme called Housing Projects Rescue, consisting of nonrepayable grants for the maintenance and repair of public housing. Similar projects might be implemented in Mexico City's metropolitan municipalities, though these have yet to be devised. An evaluation of the immediate and longer-term effects of credits for home improvement, as well as the housing project rescue scheme, is premature.

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED:

-FOSOFI is the entity that establishes and funds directly or through intermediary bodies, the implementation of national policies applicable to housing, services and human settlements, and verifies the results in its implementation. They are charged with working in low-income and squatter settlements and do it through social housing projects and infrastructural improvements.

-ANADEGES is a collaborative effort by different NGO's to bring organic farming to the slums of Mexico City

-FONHAPO

<http://www.fonhapo.gob.mx/index/index.php>

is part of the Mexican Ministry of Development.

HAVANA, Cuba

population: 961,000 (2000 census)
languages: Spanish
demographics: -
slum definition: construction materials, health and hygiene, basic services, infrastructure
major slum types: *tenements* (most common), *bohios*, *improvised housing*, *other* (some units converted from non residential use, do to huge drop in tourism isndustry)

overview

[extracted from “The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003”]

Slum settlement first emerged through the forced concentration of peasants in major Cuban cities in 1896, and grew steadily over the next half century. Dramatic changes ocured throughout the country after the 1959 Revolution, as the country took on new leadership and communist social and economic policies. The most notable developments included stopping all evictions, a 3-50 percent decrease in rent, and the elimination of land speculation.

“The Urban Reform Law" was established shortly thereafter, instilling a concept of housing as public service with two distinct forms of tenure:

- ownership (most people did this, which liquidated unit prices and rents)
- longterm lease of government units (no private renting)

The law coincided with a new government push (in 1961) to first demolish the worst of the shantytowns, and then to build new houses and set rent at 10 percent of family income. Additional housing was achieved through selft help and mutual aid. Then, through the 1960’s and 70’s, additional slums were cleared in order to build the ‘Havana Green Belt.’

A large wave of slum growth hit Havana in the 1990’s, due primarily to an influx of migrants to the city and the deterioration of existing buildings due to little maintenance or new construction. At this point, 2 to 4 buildings collapsed (either partially or completely) in Havana each day. Currently, the worst housing conditions are in the following five municipalities, with roughly 50 percent of buildings in poor condition: Old Havana, Arroyo Naranjo, Centro Habana, San Miguel, 10 de Octubre.

Havana’s slums have a unique character in that they are widely and evenly dispersed throughout the city (as opposed to a concentrated location for poor people. The tenents of ”slum” housing shared the same schools, health care, job opportunities, and social security as other residents. The population is relatively socially diverse and poverty is dispersed throughout the city. In this sense, the eradication of the worst conditions is a priority for everyone throughout the city. In turn, the term for slum (tugurio) rarely used, rather conditions are described by type (see above).

Similarly, Havana faces some very particular obstacles to redcevelopment. Government policies are highly centralized, heavily regulated and controlled, and have little- if any- transparency. Foreign aid, assistance, and intervention is tightly monitered by the government, restricting possibilites for NGO programs. The city planning is heavily vertical, making it particularly difficult of the community based developemnt strategies. Furthermore, there is a susbstantiall shortage of building materials.

redevelopment agencies

NGO’s: UN Agencies

- UNESCO
- FAO World Food and Agriculture Program
- OPM/OMS World and Pan-American Health Organization
- ONUDI UN body for industrial development
- UNFPA UN Population fund
- UNICEF UN Children's Fundlation 961,00
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- UN-Habitat

United Nations Development Program

In 2007, the UNDP launched The Action Plan for Cuba for 2008-12. The plan was developed with the cooperation of the Cuban government and 29 other official institutions who will collaborate in its implementation. The plan is intended to improve communication between agencies while focusing on the following issues:

- Local Human Development
- Natural Disaster and Risk
- Environment and energy for sustainable development
- Preventing and Combating HIV / AIDS

UN-Habitat

Presence in Cuba to run a series of technical projects that aim to:

- assist rural and urban development
- reduce poverty
- establish infrastructures
- improve water management

UN-Habitat executive director Tibajjuka described Cuba as a model of housing redevelopment. “On coming to Cuba, I have confirmed what they had told me. I have seen it with my own eyes,” she said. “Cuba is a country with great knowl edge on the subject of sustainable development and we want to see how we can share their experiences and ideas with the rest of the developing world.” Such praise is largely due to programs such as Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda, thourgh which, 100,000 new homes were completed in 2006. UN-Habitat also honored the National Civil Defense Cuba “for the serious and successful organi zational work for many years to ensure the safety of Habitat in terms of risks and natural disasters, which has been also extended solidarity to other peoples.”

government agencies: (abridged)

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda

oversaw the development of 100,000 new housing units in 2006

National Civil Defense Cuba

oversee issues of safety and preparation for natural disasters

programs

Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

A joint venture of UN-HABITAT’s Urban Environment Section, United Nations Environment Programme, and he Cuban government and Havana City government. SCP organized a meeting of over 200 participants including, “mayors, high-ranking city officials, urban practitioners, central and federal government representatives, urban institutions, heads of international support programmes and representatives of donor agencies.” The goal of the organization is to work on issues of:

- reaching sustainable urbanizaation
- innovation in global and local redevelopment

NEWARK, New Jersey

population: 273,546
demographics: black 53.5%, hispanic 29.5%, white 13%, 3% asian, other 1%
languages: english, spanish, portuguese
slum definition: none; however, an estimated 170,000 households have ‘worst case’ housing needs, defined as renters with less than 50 per cent of the area’s median income, spending more than half of their income on rent, or living in severely inadequate housing, while not receiving government housing assistance.

overview

Newark is described as a city on the rise, so unlike cities with “formalized” slum settlements (i.e. defined by infrastructure, economics, density, crime, etc.), it is difficult to qualify the city’s slum status. However, according to UN Habitat, Newark “remains a troubled city with highly unequal opportunities.” Throughout the 1960s and 1970s the city’s middle class and the wealthy residents moved to the New Jersey suburbs, leaving the working class and poor behind in the city. The 1967 riots are often cited as a major turning point for the decline of Newark. Record rates of immigration, notably from South America, have made up for the exodus of the better off groups in terms of urban population. The city is highly densely populated, with 11,500 persons per square mile. The city suffered major employment losses between the 1970s and 1990s and most neighborhoods contain evidence of poverty, dis-investment and abandonment. An estimated 170,000 households in Metro Newark have ‘worst case’ housing needs, defined as renters with less than 50 per cent of the area’s median income, spending more than half of their income on rent, or living in severely inadequate housing, while not receiving government housing assistance. Today, 4000 households are on the public housing waiting list, which has been closed for years, and the wait for rental assistance is ten years.

The housing stock in poor neighborhoods includes a small number of high-rise multifamily buildings, some low-rise public housing blocks dating from the 1940s and 1950s, new public housing developments consisting of town homes, and older wood-frame houses for one to four families. Because of the city’s old housing stock, 90 per cent of the housing units are likely to be contaminated with poisonous lead paints.

The tenure type is largely rental, although the North Broadway neighborhood has an uncharacteristically high 35 per cent owner-occupier rate. With the recent economic slump, unemployment has risen to 11.4 per cent and is double the state average. Nearly 30 per cent of Newark residents are poor. The most affordable housing clearly under-serves the needy. Although considerable neighborhood upgrading is in process, the poorest are not directly benefiting.

Many of the city’s poorest sections are racially segregated, with pluralities of either blacks or Hispanics and small white populations. For example, of the three neighborhoods profiled, two of them have black populations that make up 89 per cent of the neighborhood’s households. In the third neighborhood, the black population declined from 56 per cent to 31 per cent during the 1990s, while the Hispanic population grew from 40 per cent to 60 per cent. More and more immigrants arrive from South America – notably, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador.

For more than 20 years, the Newark Housing Authority has been transforming its housing stock, reflecting shifts in federal housing policies from the 1990s, rooted in concerns about concentrated poverty and a belief in market forces. Nearly all high-rise housing has been demolished and replaced with town units of lower density, while some low-rise complexes have been renovated. Poor neighborhoods also receive assistance through state programs. The focus of federal programs shifted to lower-density mixed-income communities; but whether such mixed-income communities will improve the neighborhood environment, while providing a better quality of life, remains to be seen.

In some respects, elements of city governance can be characterized as anti-democratic. Some have characterized city government as exclusionary and/or dis-empowering, noting that grassroots community organizations have had little success in penetrating the city hall or in influencing development policy, and that a set of well-established nonprofit organizations receive regular funding, effectively keeping them from criticizing the administration. Over the years, city officials have been convicted or accused of corrupt practices, including extortion, taking pay-offs, theft and fraud.

redevelopment agencies

City of Newark

<http://www.ci.newark.nj.us/>

City Government, composed of the mayor, the municipal council, and local governmental offices, including the Economic and Housing Development Department (EHDD). Within the EHDD, the mission of the Division of City Planning is to advise the City Administration, the Central Planning Board and the Zoning Board of Adjustment on planning issues affecting the physical development of the City. The Division also prepares, maintains and updates the City’s Master Plan, and recommends changes to the City’s Zoning Ordinance. It also conducts “area in need of redevelopment” (“blight”) investigations to determine whether certain areas within the City are in need of redevelopment and then prepares a redevelopment plan upon a finding by the Central Planning Board and Municipal Council that an area qualifies as an “area in need of redevelopment,” pursuant to criteria established by the State’s Local Redevelopment and Housing Law. In addition, the Division provides administrative support to the Newark Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission by processing applications for construction work within the City’s historic districts and on any landmark-designated buildings, as well as providing information to the public about the City’s historic districts and landmarks.

Newark Housing Authority

<http://www.newarkha.org>

Our mission is to invest in our families by building and maintaining affordable housing to encourage economic independence and healthy communities. We will achieve this mission through our Agency Goals for FY2007:

- Build, maintain and renovate housing communities to the highest standards.
- Expand affordable housing options for families utilizing a high Quality Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- Link with our employees, our residents and community partners to support our mission.
- Improve Efficiency, program compliance and accountability in everything we do.

Newark Now

<http://www.newarknow.org>

Newark Now’s mission is to equip and empower Newark residents with the tools and resources needed to transform their communities through neighborhood-based associations and tenant organizations. Newark Now’s strategies have made a tangible impact on our city, its institutions and residents. Below is a sample of Newark Now’s results:

- Partnered with the City of Newark and dozens of community organizations on the Safe Summer Initiative. As a result, in Summer 2006, more than 23,000 Newarkers participated in family-centered weekend events, more than 1,800 Newarkers gained jobs, participated in camps, and engaged in other meaningful activities, and more than 1,500 Newarkers began the sign-up process for Abbott Pre-School, Family Care, and other important resources.
- Partnering with the Newark Public Schools, the City of Newark and community organizations throughout the City on the Safe Schools Initiative. Since September 2006, more than 10,000 students and adults have participated in community building activities, and information on community resources such as entrepreneurship classes, school health clinics, and after-school opportunities have been distributed to more than 3,100 Newarkers.
- Partnering with the City of Newark on the Super Neighborhood Community Covenant initiative, through which five pilot Super Neighborhoods are providing Newarkers with additional ways to plan and coordinate community-wide improvement efforts.

NEWARK, New Jersey

- Partnering with the City of Newark and Essex County to provide year-round free tax preparation services to income-eligible Newark area residents. Tax services have been provided for more than 850 Newarkers, resulting in more than \$1 million in tax credit income for Newark citizens.
- Establishing family support centers in several Newark communities to better connect more than 1,000 families to important government and social services.

Stop Shootin'

<http://www.on-que.com/stopshootinhome.html>

Stop Shootin' Inc. is a non profit organization based out of Newark, NJ whose mission is assist in reversing the trend of senseless gun violence in our inner cities by advocating peace amongst street organizations and youth. Our goal is to promote programs and events focused on providing young people with educational, cultural and economic alternatives to crime. We also serve as a support system for individuals and organizations who share our own values and beliefs in order to achieve mutually desired ends, thereby maximizing our efforts to constructively function together for the total good of the whole community. Stop Shootin' Inc has taken a hands on approach by developing programs and activities that promote unity, structure and teamwork. These efforts have resulted in great success, but there is much more work to do. The Stop Shootin' Start Hoopin Basketball Program is one of our organization's successful programs.

We Will

<http://www.we-will.org>

We Will Inc. was founded in 2004 by Jared and Jillian Lubetkin, two teenagers from New Jersey. After several years volunteering with nonviolence and educational outreach community programs in Newark, New Jersey, Jared and Jillian saw first hand the harshness of conditions in inner city neighborhoods not far from their home. They realized action and advocacy needed to be taken to alleviate the hardships and suffering related to poverty. The slogan Leave No Child Behind caused Jared to look inward and ask "How can I lift one child up"? Jillian was then inspired to partner with her brother in the creation of We Will Inc. Our Mission is to mobilize, empower, and promote youth to believe We Will build a better world. We Will challenge ourselves through action and involvement to build stronger, safer, and healthier environments for our communities. We Will engage in educational, social, health, wellness, and youth leadership development programs. We Will ask fellow students to outreach to neighboring communities to create a cross cultural awareness that will build a better understanding of our diverse and beautiful country.

Rutgers University IECME

<http://65.36.189.169/iecme/index.cfm>

The Institute on Ethnicity, Culture, and the Modern Experience is an interdisciplinary academic program for the study of ethnicity, race, and culture in modern life. It serves as a hub for the promotion of research, collegial discussion, and especially, scholarly service to the public. The Institute seeks to promote interracial and multicultural understanding through research, lectures, symposia, film, performances, exhibitions, and other programs open to the public.